THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Imperilled Paris.

Her Fortifications.

Their Character and Extent.

The Vulnerable Point.

The Prussian Plan of Attack.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

IMPERILLED PARIS.

The Question between Peace and a Siege o Paris—The Prussian Plan of Attack—The Fortifications of the Capital, their Character and Extent.

The air is filled with rumors of movements which have a tendency to bring the great struggle in France to an early and peaceful solution. But there is nothing definite and entirely reliable, and meanwhile the Prussians are steadily marching on Paris, the bulk of their forces being, at the latest advices, within thirty miles of the city, while the cavalry advance had approached to within ten miles of the fortifications. Therefore, unless the negotiations for peace speedily assume a decisive character, the army of the Crown Prince will be in sight of the capital in a day or two, and the siege of Paris will be formally opened.

If we may place implicit reliance in the spirit hitherto manifested by the people and authorities of the capital, there can be but one result to the undertaking—failure. Paris is firmly persuaded that she is impregnable from assault. Against starvation, however, she is not so well assured, as the latest advices place the amount of provisions on hand as sufficient only for two months' consumption. If, however, it will require 900,000 Prussians to fully invest the city, as was claimed yesterday by the *Siecle*, the alternative of starvation or surrender will not probably be presented. With all its enormous resources, Germany could scarcely maintain an army of 900,000 men around Paris for two full months, and keep the whole of France in subjection at the same time. But nobody outside of Paris believes that such an enormous force will be required to invest the city, and the chances of a successful issue to an assault or a siege are about on a par with the chances of a failure in either undertaking. The fate of Paris is a problem which time alone can solve.

A siege or an assault being inevitable to all appearances, unless peace is speedily proclaimed, the central objects of interest at present are the fortifications of the French capital. From the elaborate report of Major Delafield, a member of the military commission which was sent from this country to Europe during the Crimean war in 1855, we compile a more interesting and accurate description of these fortifications than has yet been published.

General Plan of the Fortifications

The general plan of the fortifications consists of a continuous enceinte, protecting the city from storm, and a surrounding girdle of exterior forts, intended to fulfil two important objects: first, to prevent the bombardment of the city; and second, the establishment of a great intrenched camp under the guns of the place, in which a numerous garrison may combat with advantage, even though it may be inferior in numerical strength to the besieging force.

The Enceinte and its Supports.

The enceinte of Paris takes the form of a large pentagon, upon the unequal sides of which are traced ninety-four bastioned forts, disposed upon right lines, with five general changes of direction. Those fronts are about 1170 feet on the exterior side, are rivetted with a scarp of 32 feet in height, of *very indifferent rubble work within*—these words are italicised in the report from which we quote—faced by a soft stone in courses of eight to ten inches, supporting the solid earthen rampart and parapet.

The ditch has a width of 81 feet, the counterscarp a height of 19 feet, and not rivetted, and with a slope of 45 degrees. On the outside of the ditch there is no exterior work, simply a glacis, separated by a slight beam from the counterscarp which was rapidly being reduced by time to the common slope of the counterscarp when the report was written.

The glacis covers the masonry of the scarps but partially. Behind this enceinte, the peremeter of which exceeds 20 miles, runs a wide military road, from which ramps ascend to the bastions and curtains. Between this road and the last houses of the city large spaces have been retained for military edifices and rendezvous of troops.

The interior of the bastions is entirely clear, with the exception of a few, in which it has been found necessary to construct earthen cavaliers, either for the defilement of the adjacent terre pleins, or of the military road, or to batter and command the hollows on the exterior. This enceinte, notwithstanding its simplicity, is said to have cost two-thirds of the total value of the city, independent of the national edifices.

The circumstance of presenting many fronts on a right line, rendered necessary by its extension, increases considerably its strength, protecting most of its faces and curtains from ricochet, and depriving the besieger of a principal advantage, that of enveloping and concentrating all his efforts to a centre. The absence, however, of demi-lunes greatly impairs this advantageous disposition of fronts on a right line, depriving the fronts of all cross fires, leaving them only direct fires, which are no stronger beyond the ditches than fronts composed of right lines, or *"en cremaillieres,"* with the exception of good *flanking* defenses of the ditches, which are all liable to ricochet fire and to be overwhelmed by vertical fire also.

The Exterior Forts.

The second line of the Paris defenses consists of sixteen forts (an additional fort has been built since Major Delafield's report was written, so that there are seventeen in all at the present time).

There are three forts around St. Denis (nearly north of the centre of Paris), forming at this point an independent defensive position, next to which is the Fort d'Aubervilliers, between the roads leading to the north-northeastern frontier. On the right of the latter are four forts surrounding the heights of Montreuil (northeast from the centre of Paris), occupying the summit of the plateau and resting upon the river Marne. The ancient castle of Vincennes is the central point and the arsenal of this central position. Thus this eastern side of Paris is a great battle-field and camp ground, fortified by permanent works, between which are several permanent redoubts, on sites commanding ravines and hollows not seen from the forts. The value of this position would be greatly increased by field-works constructed under their co-operating influence during an impending siege, and this battle-field, occupied in proper force, might be victoriously disputed against a great'y superior numerical force.

The redoubts of Faisanderie and Greville, united by an earthen rampart with strong profile, occupy a narrow neck of land formed by a great bend of the river Marne, to the southeast of the centre of Paris, preserving the communication of Fort de Noguet on the heights of Montreuil and Fort de Charenton, between the Marne and the Seine, together with this avenue of approach, covering the rear of the position of Montreuil and keeping up the communication with the next group of five forts, which cover the southern approaches of Paris, occupying the great highways that radiate from the city through this extended line.

The west side of the city, twice covered by the Seine, was judged sufficiently protected by the Fort of Mont Valerian, occupying the centre of all this line from Fort d'Ialy around to St. Denis. An enemy would not venture an advance into the bends of the river. This is also the side opposite to the line of a probable invasion, a circumstance of much importance in connection with a place of such immense development. (This remark indicates that the American officers when they examined these forts in 1855 clearly thought that any besieging force likely to be brought against Paris would undoubtedly come from Germany.) Two more forts have been contemplated to occupy points in this line between Mont Valerian and St. Denis, and opposite St. Cloud and Sevres.

On an average these forts are 2150 yards from the continuous enceinte, and about the same distance apart. They are all connected by a military road affording speedy communication between each. An army surrounding Paris within cannon range of the detached forts would not occupy less than twenty-five miles. *It is not*, observes Major Delafield, *hazarding much to say that in event of a truly national war, embodying all the resources and interest of the nation, these fortifications of Paris would render it impregnable against any alliance that could be formed against her, and in that light fulfils all the conditions the engineer can offer in defense of the capital, and in this case of the heart of the Empire.*

Since the report from which we have quoted was written, the defenses of Paris have been materially strengthened, and are probably in a better condition to defend the city than when the American officers viewed them.

Cost of the Fortifications.

The fronts of the enceintes of Paris, without any exterior works, and with an earthen counterscarp, cost each 800,000f., about $160,000, or $15,000,000 in all. The cost of the exterior forts, exclusive of the purchase of the site, was:—Fort Mont Valerian, $965,000; Fort Charenton, $789,800; the mean cost of the quadrangular forts, of which there were fourteen when the report was written, was $700,000, or $9,800,000 for the whole fourteen, which foots up the entire bill for the fortifications of Paris, as they existed in 1855, to the imposing figure of $26,654,800.

The Construction of the Defenses.

It was Vauban who, during the reign of Louis XV. conceived the idea of surrounding Paris with a double enceinte, but the King refused the money, and it was not until 1833 that a system of permanent fortifications was commenced. Previous to that date, the only barrier against an invading army was the old octroi or customs wall, demolished five or six years ago, which followed the line of the present Outer Boulevards at a distance of about a mile and a half from the new enceinte. In 1814, when the allies approached the city, there was a great deal of bluster about defending it to the last extremity, as at present, but there was a mere show of resistance only, and on the 31st of March it capitulated, the two corps of regular troops which it contained agreeing to march out on the same day that the enemy entered, "commending the capital to the generosity of the allied powers."

In 1833 Marshal Soult demanded from the Chamber of Deputies a loan of 35,000,000 francs, about $7,000,000, for the purpose of placing the city in a position to resist an invading army. After much wrangling, the money was voted, and seventeen pentagonal forts were constructed, eleven upon the right bank of the Seine, and six on the left bank. All these were the ordinary detached casemate forts, of no avail whatever against the perfected machinery of war of the present day, and as early as 1840 they were cast aside for the present elaborate system of defense.

In 1836 a commission was appointed to examine the reports on the defense of the city which had been presented in 1821 and 1825. The labors of the commission resulted in the project of a law which received the approval of the Government, and was presented to the Chambers for their action. In this project of a law was embraced a grant of 140,000,000 francs, about $28,000,000, for the construction of a double line of defense. M. Thiers, at that time, was at the head of Louis Philippe's Government, and he pressed the matter with all his energy. There was no present prospect of an attack upon the city by any hostile force, but the attitude of the Republicans and Bonapartists was so threatening that the security of the dynasty rendered it necessary for Paris to be fortified against itself. With the prime object, therefore, of enabling the Government to hold the city against the mob of the Faubourgs, M. Thiers earnestly pressed the new scheme of defense, and on June 25, 1841, it received the approval of the Chambers. Then the present system of fortifications, already described, was commenced, and by additional appropriations down to the present time, for the purpose of keeping the defenses in the highest state of perfection, it is estimated that their total cost has been swelled to about $100,000,000.

The Vulnerable Point.

"Here, sire," said Vauban, as he handed the keys of Verdun to the King of France, "here is a fortress which all my art would not suffice to take." Yet Vauban himself lived to see Verdun three times in the hands of an enemy, and it was he who first conceived the idea of rendering Paris impregnable by the double line of defense which was at last adopted.

The most vulnerable point in the fortifications is on the St. Denis side. A Prussian staff officer of high rank has sketched the following plan of attack upon this exposed quarter:—

"The points of attack are naturally on the north and northeast. They are the weak sides; the eastern fronts are partly covered by the Marne; the south and west are strong, and their attack might compromise the besiegers' line of retreat. On the north the Paris and Strasburg Railway would serve for transport from the Rhine. Admitting that the Prussian army must be stronger than the French army, and that the French in the field, being kept at a distance, cannot annoy the besieging force, St. Denis should be the first point of attack. We might then advance on Montmartre without the risk of a flanking fire from the forts. We should attack simultaneously the three forts of St. Denis and that of Aubervilliers, and then make a feint on the east. The siege would resemble that of Sebastopol. St. Denis is on the right bank of the Seine, which leaves a tongue of land that must be seized by the besieging force. The besiegers will then observe the citadel of Mont Valerian; they will cut railways on the left bank of the Seine, and throw a bridge across to communicate with the troops on the right bank."

To carry out this plan of attack, according to the same authorities, a force of 180,000 men only would be required, and the Crown Prince has at least that many troops under his command at present. Of these, 50,000 would be set against the three forts of St. Denis and on the tongue of land between St. Denis and Mont Valerian, 20,000 placed north of St. Denis, and 20,000 in front of Aubervilliers; 30,000 covering these forces in the forest of Bondy, 20,000 more stationed at Bouyet, 30,000 at Neuilly, and 30,000 between Neuilly and Villeneuve would complete the disposition of the force.

The course pursued by the Crown Prince since the capitulation of Sedan would appear to indicate that he is following the plan of attack sketched above to the letter. The corps which is approaching by the valley of the Aisne may be expected to march straight on St. Denis, while that which is advancing from Epernay will probably pass through the forest of Bondy, on the northeast, and complete the line from Neuilly, on the Marne directly east of the city, to the curve in the Seine at St. Denis. These speculations, however, may be proven worthless by a change in the plan of attack, or needless by an early cessation of hostilities.

SECOND EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

The New Republic

Recognized by Spain and Italy.

The Advance on Paris

Retarded by Heavy Rains.

Napoleon Treated as a Sovereign.

Negotiations for Armistice

Removal of the French Ministry.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Italy and Spain Recognize the French Republic.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—The *Figaro* of this morning says the republic of France has been officially recognized by Italy and Spain.

The Prussians Retarded by Heavy Rains.

The heavy rains of the last few days have retarded the Prussians between Rethel and Rheims. It is only with much difficulty that their artillery can be moved over the heavy roads. At several places near Paris the trees have been cut down so as to impede the progress of the enemy. The Garde Mobile have attacked the Prussians at different points, killing, wounding, and capturing numbers of them.

The Garde Nationale

are to do night duty on the ramparts.

Gustave Flourens is here.

Napoleon to be Treated as a Sovereign.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—King William has given orders that Napoleon shall be treated as the sovereign of France.

Lord Lyons' Mission Denied.

It is denied that Lord Lyons has gone to King William's headquarters.

The *Standard's* correspondent, writing from Paris, says that the Prussians cannot successfully besiege the city with their six hundred thousand men.

It is said that the

Casualties of the War

thus far aggregate four hundred thousand, and more than one-half of this immense number are either dead or maimed for life.

Negotiations for an Armistice.

The Paris correspondent of the *News* writes that England having declined to negotiate for an armistice, Austria has undertaken it.

Removal of the French Ministry.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—It is certain that the Ministers of Finance, War, and Foreign Affairs will go to Tours at once.

M. Gambetta, Minister of the Interior, will remain here, but will send a delegate to Tours. It is believed that even if the communications are cut, matters have been so arranged that the authorities will arrange to correspond between Tours and Paris. The diplomatic corps will go to Tours to-day.

Preparing for the Defense.

Last evening a number of fine houses in the environs of the city were destroyed by fire by order of the authorities.

The Crown Jewels.

The Secretary-General of the Bank of France says that the crown jewels are not there. The Government authorities took care to have them deposited in a safe place inside of the city.

Secretion of Valuables.

The jewellers here have ceased displaying their valuable goods in show windows, and the greater part of such have been sent to a place of safety.

Favorable Report from Strasburg.

A letter received from Strasburg says the condition of the city is much better than was supposed. The garrison has plenty of munitions and food for two months.

Formidable Gunboats

are arriving here from Toulon. They are ironclad, draw but little water, and are heavily armed. They are to be used in the river Seine.

Getting Ready for the Enemy.

By order of the military authorities a tramway is being constructed around the city, inside of the fortifications, to facilitate the removal of stores, etc.

Large numbers of cavalry have reached Versailles from Sedan. A short rest is only needed, when they will be enabled to resume active service. They will be detailed to watch the environs.

Newspaper Offices Threatened.

It is feared that the mob contemplate an attack on the office of the *Marseillaise*. The *Figaro* newspaper has also been threatened.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 10—11:30 A. M.—Consols for money, 92; for account, 92¼. American securities quiet. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 89¾; of 1865, old, 88¼; of 1867, 88; 10-40s, 84. Stocks quiet. Erie, 18¼; Illinois Central, 112¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 23¼.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 10—11:30 A. M.—Cotton quiet. middling uplands, 9¼d.; middling Orleans, 9¼d. The sales are estimated at 8000 bales. Red Western wheat, 8s. 3d. Linseed oil, 31s.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Tallow firm. Linseed oil dull.

FROM NEW YORK.

The French Cable.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The Western Union Telegraph Company has received the following despatch:—

BREST, France, Sept. 10.—The telegraph service is suspended with the Department of the Seine. We can only accept now for Paris Government messages, press messages, and messages relating to military stores, etc. We can take private messages for Paris, but they must stand the chance of their being mailed from here."

Shipment of Specie.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Specie was shipped this morning by the following vessels:—Per steamer Java, $315,000; Calabria, $210,000; City of London, $740,000; France, $53,000. Total, $1,318,000.

FOURTH EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Peril of Paris.

The Foe at the Gates.

Taxation of Refugees.

The Constitutional Assembly.

THE SURRENDER OF SEDAN.

Full Official Particulars.

LATE DOMESTIC NEWS

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Prince Pierre Bonaparte.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—Some of the journals having reported that Prince Pierre Bonaparte wept when he met the Emperor, the former writes a letter to the journals denying the story, and adding that both his friends and his enemies know that he has more manly habits.

Taxing Paris Refugees.

Citizens of Paris who have gone away are to be taxed in proportion to the rents paid by them for lodging the Garde Mobile. When these citizens return they will be called on for payment from this date.

All the Theatres

of the city are now closed.

Revolution vs. Anarchy.

It is noticed that the protestations against the violence recently made by ultra journals has had the best effect upon the minds of the people, who are thus made aware that revolution does not mean anarchy.

Excitement in Havre.

Advices from Havre say that the crowd of strangers is so great there that the hotels are overwhelmed.

Boats for Southampton refuse to carry passengers. Trains arrive at Havre from Paris hours behind time, so heavily are they loaded. The scenes at the depot in this city are very affecting. Great crowds gather there as the time approaches for the departure of trains The cars in all cases are overcrowded, and many people are necessarily left behind. Many families are leaving the city in vehicles. Exorbitant prices are charged, as it is not supposed these vehicles and horses will ever be returned.

Assembling the National Convention.

The journals approve the project for the convocation of the Assemblee Constituante as depriving the Prussians of any chance to make a claim for indemnity, there being no regular Government.

The Forests of Clamart and Meudon

are being destroyed by order of the Government.

The "Marseillaise" Newspaper.

It is just announced that the publication of the *Marseillaise* newspaper has been suspended. All the editors have abandoned the concern.

Official Particulars of the Surrender of Sedan.

BERLIN, September 10.—The following despatch, dated at the Prussian headquarters at Rheims, last night, has been received to day:—More than 25,000 French prisoners were captured in front of Sedan before the capitulation on the 2d instant. By the capitulation 83,000 prisoners fell into our hands. Of these 14,000 were wounded. Besides the prisoners, 400 field pieces, including 70 mitrailleuses, 150 siege guns, 10,000 horses, and an immense amount of war material, were surrendered.

Bavaria and the Confederation.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Bavarian Government is negotiating for admission into the North German Confederation.

Stragglers from the Armies

are still pillaging on the Belgian frontier.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 10—2 P. M.—Consols for money, 92; and for account, 92¼. American securities steady. United States 5-20s of 1862, 89¾; of 1865, old, 89; of 1867, 88; 10-40s, 84. Erie Railway, 18¼; Illinois Central, 112¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 23¼.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 10—2 P. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 9¼d.; middling Orleans, 9¼d. Sales 10,000 bales, including 2500 bales for export and speculation. Pork, 120s.; Lard, 73s.; Beef, 118s. 6d.; Linseed Oil, £31 10s.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Fort Garry Advices.

TORONTO, Canada, Sept. 10.—Advices have been received from Fort Garry to the 30th of August. The regular troops had commenced leaving on their return home. Colonel Wolsley has issued a complimentary order to the troops on their good conduct and efficiency.

The arrival of the new Governor is anxiously looked for.

No Government is now existing, the commander of the military having no civil powers.

There is no intelligence of the whereabouts of Riel and his followers.

The Coming Boat Race.

MONTREAL, Sept. 10.—Both boat crews are in splendid condition and each very confident. They are training regularly. There is not much betting so far, but it is expected to be very heavy by the first of the week. At present it is about even. The "Tyners" are rather the favorites.

FROM THE WEST.

Kansas Politics.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Sept. 10.—The State Convention to-day nominated J. N. Harvey, present incumbent, for Governor. The platform adopted takes strong grounds against the alienation of public lands to railroads or monopolies; sympathizes with the Prussians, and hopes that the European war will end in the establishment of Republics in Europe. Nothing is said on financial subjects.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 10.

The Execution of John Grubie

for the murder of Joel Drake, in DeKalb county, on the night of January 1, 1870, took place at St. Joseph yesterday.

Obituary.

A. H. Hallowell, formerly editor of the St. Joseph *Herald*, died at Jefferson City yesterday.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Sioux and Chippewas.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Father Genin, missionary among the Sioux and Chippewa Indians, in Dacotah Territory, has forwarded to the President a treaty of peace made and signed together at Fort Abercrombie, on the 15th of August, by those tribes, in the presence of General L. C. Hunt, commanding the post. The men of the Sioux nation add to the treaty a request that the President will order through the Indian Bureau that an appropriation of their money be made and applied to the erection of a Catholic chapel on their reserve. They also desire that if practicable some of them be chosen to come to Washington to see the President and confer with him on matters regarding the agency.

Treasury Statistics.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Mutilated bank notes burned for the week ending at this date, $330,000. Total amount burned, $28,662,518. Currency issued for bills destroyed same date, $393,460. Total amount destroyed, $27,645,575. Balance due for mutilated notes, $1,017,143. Circulation outstanding this date, $299,435,629. The U. S. Treasurer holds as security for circulating notes this date, $344,044,850; as security for deposits of public moneys, $16,341,500. Shipments during week to Assistant Treasurers, depositaries, national banks, and others: notes, $1,804,859; fractional currency, $719,590·57. Receipts of fractional currency during the week, $420,000. Fractional currency destroyed during the week, $493,000.

FROM THE WEST.

Defaulting Army Officer.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 10.—Sergeant Huntington, head of the United States recruiting office here, under General McKibben, decamped on the night of the 6th, after forging an indorsement on several checks and stealing considerable Government clothing. A reward is offered for his arrest.

TERRIBLE DISASTER AT SEA.

Loss of the British Iron-clad Captain with all on Board—Five Hundred Lives at One Fell Swoop—Description of the Vessel.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—I am enabled to send you the Admiralty telegram just received from Admiral Sir Andrew Millan, on board her Majesty's ship the Lord Warden, off Cape Finisterre, in Galicia. The despatch is dated the 7th of September, comes by way of Lisbon, and is as follows:—

To the Lords of the Admiralty:—I very much regret to have to send you the painful intelligence that Her Majesty's ship Captain must have foundered during the night close to this ship. At 2 o'clock this morning a sudden gale came up from the southeast, with a very heavy sea. At daybreak this morning the Captain was missing. This afternoon we found one of her boats adrift and several of her spars floating. I fear that all on board have miserably perished—in number, 500 souls. The Inconstant will sail this afternoon with a full report. Further intelligence will be communicated when received. ALEXANDER MILLAN.

Dimensions and Armament of the Vessel—The Fatal Defects.

One of the largest and most powerfully armed ships of the British navy has just come down with all her complement of 500 men. Apart from any other explanation, we are entitled to suppose that the Captain has sunk off Finisterre because of certain defects in her construction, which competent judges pronounced fatal—defects which have lately formed the subject of an acrimonious newspaper controversy between her builders, Laird Brothers, of Birkenhead, and the Chief Constructor of the British navy, E. J. Reed. Captain Coles, the designer of this and of the other British war ships constructed on the turret principle, has gone down along with the latest and most unfortunate evidence of his skill.

The history of the Captain is briefly this:—In April, 1866, "the Admiralty decided to give Captain Coles an opportunity of reducing to practice his own views of what a sea-going turret cruiser should be, the conditions under which she was to be designed and built were these:—

That provision should be made for the efficient protection of the vital parts of the ship from heavy shot.

For the health and comfort of a crew sufficient in number, not only to work the guns, but to work the ship with ease, and to keep her in the order required for an efficient ship-of-war.

That she should have sufficient speed, and that she should possess the sea-going qualities of a good cruiser.

The result was a vessel regarding whom her builders furnish the following figures:—

Tonnage	4,272
Displacement, tons	7,630
Area of midship section, feet	1,185
Nominal horse-power	900
Indicated horse-power	5,989
Speed, knots	14,239

She was fully plated, her armor being, on the important parts, eight inches thick.

She carried in her turrets four 25-ton guns, capable of throwing 600-pound shot. For bow and stern fire she carried single 7-inch guns forward and aft. She was heavily masted, in addition to her great engine power and her pair of screws, and it was claimed that while on her trial cruise she could tack "under sail on a circle round a supposed antagonist" as handily as one of the old style of wooden frigates. The same observer described her mode of attack as follows:—

"She covers her battery of guns and clears her enemy's decks at the same time by the continuous fire from the breech-loaders of her small arm men, who are snugly sheltered behind the hammock breastworks surrounding the upper deck above the turrets and in the tops. In every part of this treble-sided arrangement of men in the turrets, men on the upper deck as sail trimmers, and men on the upper deck and in the tops as small-arm men, there is no confusion."

Yet with all the favorable reports of friendly critics, the Captain was pronounced a failure by the chief practical authority of the British Navy. The most conclusive facts against her were that she had been made 800 to 900 tons too heavy, and that thus she floated two feet deeper than was intended. The Messrs. Laird did not attempt to deny the miscalculation of weight—gross as it must appear to any one conversant with naval architecture—but attempted to shield themselves under the actual results she had achieved in point of speed and manœuvring. They adduced the testimony of an Admiral to the following effect:—

"The Captain is a most formidable ship, and could, I believe, by her superior armament, destroy all the broadside ships of this squadron in detail. * * * She is very easy in a seaway, and can use her guns in any sea in which an action is likely to be fought * * * She can be cleared for action in five minutes. * * * The arrangements for battle are very good. * * * There is much comfort and accommodation on board; officers and ship's company are well berthed."

Mr. Reed brings the report of another Admiral in rebuttal, and, in view of the Captain's actual fate, it reads very much like a prophecy:—

"The weak point in the Captain seems to be the absence of direct fore-and-aft fire, particularly ahead. * * * A vessel armed as the Captain cannot advance end-on in line abreast with other ships, and fire shot in advance without danger of collision." "The lowness of freeboard exposes her to plunging fire through the decks, at the base of the turrets, from ahead, astern, diagonally, and abeam. The machinery of the turrets is thus, in my opinion, endangered. The masting is much overdone beyond the strength of her complement, (600), and interferes very much with her steaming head to wind. * * * The spare spars are preparations for a bonfire; studding-sails and their gear a great encumbrance, and unnecessary. The wreck of such large masts falling might be fatal, by stopping the turrets or masking their fire. The mizzen-mast is a standing menace to the two screws, and should at once be removed * * * On a wind, under sail only, the ship can do little or nothing to windward. * * * The hurricane-deck and boats seem to me in much danger of destruction by fire in action."

Much has been the ominous controversy that has been waged over the ill-fated Captain, and it is to be feared that her loss will more than justify the severest reflections that have been cast upon her designer and builders. That every soul on board seems to have perished with her is a melancholy commentary on the construction of such floating engines of havoc and slaughter that prove as fatal to their inmates as to the objects of their attack. During the war we had more than one instance of how certain death was to the crew of a sunk monitor, and with all her preposterous combination of the cruiser with the monitor, the Captain could scarcely fail to be equally infallible in the drowning of the men under her armor-plated decks. We have supped so full of horrors during the last few weeks that five hundred men seems but a slender tale of slaughter; but a peaceful tragedy like this has in it something more terrible than the ravages of actual war. And more especially is this so when we read the accusation against her builders, penned a fortnight ago: "The ship's capabilities are impaired by this miscalculation; her stability is compromised, and her guns brought so near the water that it was found desirable, the first time she went down the channel, to turn her turrets in a particular position, in order to enable the gunners to load without being deluged by the sea."

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The March on Paris.

The Prussian Advance

Three Days from the City.

Vacating the Paris Suburbs.

Red Republican Violence

Railway Tunnels Destroyed

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The March on Paris.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 10.—At their present pace the army of the Prince Royal and the Bavarians should be in their designated positions around Paris by Wednesday next. From these points they will slowly close in upon the French fortifications. A Prussian force was at Compiegne this forenoon.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

The Prussian Advance

was reported at Soissons on the Aisne last night. It is said the Prussians hold Epernay and Chateau Thierry. A force of 4000 Prussians passed Vitry le Francais yesterday.

Vacating the Paris Suburbs.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—Suburban residents have been ordered to evacuate the zone reached by the guns on the fortifications.

Light-draft French Gunboats

are descending the Rhine.

The Republican Excesses.

The *Journal des Debats* publishes accounts of excesses committed by "Red" Republicans at Toulouse and Lyons.

Railroad Tunnels Destroyed.

All the railroad tunnels in the Department of the Seine et Marne have been blown up by order of the military authorities. The bridges have also been destroyed.

Seizure of Needle Guns.

The journals announce the seizure here of 30,000 needle-guns. These will be distributed to soldiers forthwith.

The Bank of France

has been removed to Toulouse.

It is announced that the Prussians were at La Ferte-sous-Fouac last night.

The Gas Shut Off.

The *Gaulois* says:—"After to-morrow the supply of gas will be cut off from the city, as we must avoid the dangers of explosions by means of the enemies' shells."

No Disorders Allowed.

The citizens seem determined to prevent disorders now, and all persons endeavoring to excite the populace will be arrested at once. It is announced that a large quantity of

Remington Rifles

lately arrived here from England. At the railway depot a great number of Chassepots were found piled in wagons. They had apparently been forgotten three weeks ago, but a good use will be made of them now.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Warsaw Infirmary.

WARSAW, Sept. 10.—The managers of the Warsaw Educational and Industrial Reformatory, chartered by the last Legislature, met here yesterday and organized as follows:—President, Ex-Governor Horatio Seymour; Vice-President, Hon. John B. Skinner, of Buffalo; Secretary, W. H. Merrill, of Warsaw; Treasurer, Hon. Augustus Frank, of Warsaw; Executive Committee, Isaac Butts, of Rochester; Hon. Wm. Bristoe, L. W. Thayer, E. W. Russell, A. Frank, and W. H. Mervilie. In the evening Governor Seymour addressed a large public meeting upon the proposed reformatory subject of prison reform. Remarks were made by Judge Skinner and Rev. Mr. Fisk and Mr. Cravens, agents appointed by the board.

New York Weekly Bank Statement.

Loans decreased	$117,414
Specie increased	432,680
Legal tenders decreased	1,658,577
Deposits decreased	3,839,123

Specie Payments.

To-day	740,000
For the week	1,318,800

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Stocks steady. Money, 6@5 per cent. Gold, 113¾. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112½; do. 1864, do., 111¾; do. 1865, do., 111½; do. 1865, new, 110¾; do. 1867, 110¾; do. 1868, 110¼; 10-40s, 106; Virginia 6s, new, 65; Missouri 6s, 90; Canton, 62½; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 96¾; Erie, 23; Reading, 96½; Adams Express, 65; Michigan Central, 118½; Michigan Southern, 92½; Illinois Central, 135½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106½; Chicago and Rock Island, 113¾; Western Union Telegraph, 34¾.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Saturday, Sept. 10, 1870.

The demand for money this morning is rather below the average, and it is becoming evident that the bulk of pressing wants for the fall trade has been supplied by an icipation. There is very little currency going West at this time, the balance of trade being decidedly in favor of all the Eastern markets. This condition of the markets is exceptional, and mainly due to the excessive dullness in the trade for grain and breadstuffs. An early termination of the war, an event which may be now anticipated at any moment, is not likely to improve the farming interests, unless their calculations of the war shall prove utterly at fault.

There is not much change in the tone of lenders, but there is a disposition to lower the rates for discounts.

Gold is decidedly dull and steady, with sales up to noon ranging from 117@116¾.

Government bonds are also quiet, but prices, with one or two exceptions, show a slight improvement.

Stocks were quiet but steady. City sixes sold at 101¾ for the new bonds—an advance.

In Reading Railroad there were good sales at 48¾. Pennsylvania was taken at 59¾—an advance; Little Schuylkill at 42; and Catawissa preferred at 37¾.

Sales of Lehigh Navigation at 33¾@34, the latter b. o. No further sales.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$5000 City 6s, New	101¾	3 sh Penna R	59
$2000 O C & A R R bs	81	4 do	59¾
100 sh Read R	48¾	50 sh Cata Prf	37¾
100 do	48¾	200 sh Leh N Is bs0.	34
900 do	48¼	100 do	33¾
4 sh Lit Sch R	42	100 do	33⅞

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph

THE POSITION OF ENGLAND.

From the N. Y. Times.

There is something ominous in the criticisms which are heaped upon Queen Victoria by the recognized exponents of moneyed and mercantile opinion in England. Attacks upon royalty are not new, and, in the quarter from which they have almost invariably proceeded, not specially significant; but when the organs of capital echo complaints against the Queen and pass severe judgments upon the attitude of the monarchy under the influence of a shock which shakes Europe to its centre, we may conclude that the public feeling on the subject is neither slight nor evanescent in its character. The war has everywhere brought discontent to the surface. The possibilities of the Crimean war led the late husband of the Queen to declare that representative government was on its trial. Now, the probabilities of the Franco-Prussian struggle compel English respectability to arraign the apathy of the Queen as a disgrace to herself and a source of weakness to the country.

The heart of England is given over to what is called "neutrality," which, practically interpreted, means the systematic profiting by the calamities of others. While the ocean outlets of Germany are closed by French fleets, and Germany in turn is tearing the throat of France, England proposes to make money at the cost of both. She tried it once before, when the American Union was battling for its life, but the experiment on that occasion was not remunerative. England made enemies of North and South, and ran up an account which she would be very unwilling to settle. Despite that experience, she has played the same game now, and, according to present appearances, with a prospect of a similar result. One power sees in England's cold, calculating spirit a sorry return for the fidelity with which French statesmen have cultivated an English alliance. The other resents as a wrong, to be hereafter redressed, a version of international law which renders neutrality a cloak for sinister and unfriendly transactions. England will probably for the second time discover that her theory of neutrality "does not pay."

The prospect of a reckoning of the most unpleasant kind is not the only consideration which renders England uneasy. She is mortified and humbled by a consciousness that her influence in the councils of Europe is on the wane. The avoidance of the responsibility which attaches to power has been construed as a sign of want of spirit; the eagerness to assume an attitude of seeming fairness to the belligerents has been rewarded with contempt. The conviction spreads that the England of to-day is not the England of other days. In its worship of mercantile interests, it has sacrificed many of the conditions of national greatness. Its business ledger has absorbed its attention until the grand idea of national obligations has been lost. The sneer of the First Napoleon has become a fact. The England which once played a proud part in European affairs has sunk into "a nation of shopkeepers." The policy of the Government is characterized most of all by timidity—it is a policy in which fear never ceases to be apparent. And the sovereign who might be supposed to share some portion of the national responsibility thinks more of her German relatives than of the English people, and hurries off to a Scottish moor with a disregard of impending danger which scarcely comports with sanity. Governments based on principles dictated by "shopkeepers" have at last brought England to a pitch of degradation she has never touched before.

We state the case as it looks at this distance, and as it appears both in Germany and France. The Hamburg *Borsenhalle* alludes to "that social decomposition which now threatens the social existence of England" as something which Germans have been slow to acknowledge; but the course of the English Government during the last two months has made further skepticism impossible. What others see, England begins to feel. And the feeling manifests itself in the first instance by complaints against the Queen and attacks upon the Government. England's "herculean efforts" at this critical moment are tauntingly represented as having "succeeded in restraining Greece from hurling her vast energies into the contest." That seems to be the measure of England's diplomatic influence. A hint that it contemplates an attempt at mediation elicits from Germany a defiance which frightens Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues out of their wits. There is now no Pitt, no Palmerston even, to suggest a policy. Mr. Gladstone's soul shakes within him, and his knees tremble. Prussia might swallow France, for aught that England dare say or do to prevent it. At the same time, England has not made a friend of Prussia. In fact, she is without a friend in the world.

The English people are complaining of the humiliation their rulers have invited. While the Government stands with folded arms, and the Queen slumbers in the seclusion of Balmoral, the people begin to realize the dangers which the spoliation and subjugation of France may entail upon themselves. The tide of popular sympathy is turning. For a time it flowed towards Prussia. Now it ebbs in the direction of France. The meeting at Newcastle-on-Tyne, is but one of many tokens of the change. The sympathy is partly with a republic for its own sake. When will a republic be declared in England? She will never be great again until that new era arrives.

EUGENIE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The truth must be told: we do not relish that picture of Eugenie on the back-stairs. We are ready to cry *La decheance!* with the loudest Republican who yelled *Vive l'Empereur* yesterday so long as it includes only the Emperor; we can hear of "the convulsive quivering of his waxed moustache," or see him "wipe away the tears with his glove," and smile with stern composure. It is the progress of free ideas, we say, that has overthrown this Dagon of tyranny. But—let us be honest—when free ideas drove the Empress in a shabby cloak into a hackney-coach across the quay, they nauseated us. She is no Dagon. We remember at once that we are men and she is a woman. More than that—a womanish woman. In these days, when our wives and daughters have in turn each been "a spirit yet a woman too," and a broker and promulgator of infinite truth into the bargain, what a relief our souls have received afar off in the wife whom Napoleon had happily found, with her wonderful beauty and small cunning, her extravagance and fascination, her bigoted devotion to her church, and her large, clear-eyed devotion to her husband and her child. The old-fashioned types of woman have matched each other on the three adjoining thrones—in the profligate Isabella, the dull, domestic British matron, and this rare plebeian Spanish girl, who bore the crown of Charlemagne with a royal grace such as no Bourbon ever lent to it. Let her have credit for so much. Let us comfort our republican souls as we will with the truth which this great drama over in Europe teaches that monarchy is a crumbling sham, and kings are but puppets, whose strings work more awry with every year. This puppet, at least, while her partner could be seen of all men to be but decayed wood, wore the golden rigol with queenly spirit, impregnated her royalty with her own life and beauty and grace. We remember, long ago, to have seen a photograph of a young girl, half Irish by blood, just past childhood, in a simple dress, a handkerchief closely knotted about the throat. The portrait was shown to us because of the wonderful beauty of the face and the singular foreboding of the eyes, prophetic of ill fortune. It was Mad'lle de Montijo, unknown to fame or the world. We should be glad if the eyes could plead for the woman with the world as they do with us. Our judgment, of course, applauds those far-sighted thinkers among us who have been sniffing the air as tainted for months about the Napoleonic dynasty, and launching herculean invectives at Eugenie's paniers and puffs; our conscience also must approve the rejoicing of the advanced female pointing her moral with the fact that this goddess of dress was forced to leave all her trunks behind her. "Where be your jewels now? Your hundred milliners? Your flashes of genius in robe or coiffure that were wont to set the world of women in a flame? Not one now to mock you? Quite chapfallen? Now, get you to every woman's chamber and tell her, let her paint an inch thick, to this complexion must she come at last." We know this sermon ought to be preached by every sound female thinker on next Sunday. But we are unsound. We protest that this poor lady, who used her beauty and her skill in dress for the service of her husband and her child and her church, with such persistent purblind fidelity, is one of the most pathetic and picturesque figures in history. Republicanism is a great and good thing. But a fair figure regally draped, giving the world a glimpse of refinement and grace, has it not also its uses? We do not choose to give it up. Are all men and women made only to shove on liberty and progress? Were Cleopatra, and Helen, and Eugenie born to be hashed up into morals to feed our children withal? We will not look at her in a hackney coach, nor grin when her trunks are left behind. We choose to think her refusal to allow her claim to be forced on the people—"I can bear their pity, but not their hatred"—a right royal utterance. Better, in that mood, she had died; "a Queen, a name forever." We enter protest in the name of the eternal fitness of things against her life ending in that free land where, as Mme. de Staël testifies, the exile's pain takes the shape of a fat paw on one's shoulder or a glass of beer by one's plate. We will not have her at Newport and Fifth avenue, growing stout and vulgar under our eyes. Has Wilhelm no St. Helena? Or must she get her to a nunnery? Let "Louis and I" turn into British cttizens or be chopped into wurst—no matter. But let history keep the shadow of this fair, sad-eyed woman undisturbed, and when her epitaph is written let Gradgrind stand back and uncover his head.

AMERICAN RECOGNITION OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The prompt and decisive manner in which General Grant, as President of the United States, has instructed our Minister at Paris to duly recognize the new provisional government of France is an additional claim to the approbation of the American people. Moreover, it is but a proper acknowledgment of the enthusiastic feeling with which our flag has been hailed by the people of Paris in the moment of their great transition, and the promptitude of Jules Favre to inform our Executive of the great event. At the same time it is a just rebuke to the petty renegades who, nurtured and fed under republican forms and by republican toleration, lose no opportunity to sneer at similar institutions when established by any other people.

"That banner of stars," said the venerable orator and writer Victor Hugo, at the ovation offered him in the French capital on Wednesday last—"that banner of stars," he said, pointing to the American flag, "speaks to-day to Paris and to France, proclaiming the miracles of power which are easy to a great people contending for a great principle—the liberty of every race, the fraternity of all." And, let us add, France needs now but a fair chance to shape her own destiny, without interference by reactionary intrigues, at home or abroad, in order to show the world that the republican form of government is for her, as for us, the only true and stable one. Her provisional government has been combined without one single act of violence, and its preliminary acts, so far as internal management is concerned, are marked with moderation and wisdom. Even the yelping curs of monarchical conspiracy are abashed and silent at Paris, and the chief of the Provisional Ministry there receives "with profound gratitude and emotion" the intelligence that the great republic of the West holds forth her hand cordially and unreservedly to her young sister in the East. This promptitude is one of the best American characteristics of a most timely and worthy American act. The mutual memories of 1776 are thereby fully revived and warmed to fraternal heat again. May they never more grow cold!

SHAMEFUL TREATMENT OF MR. GREELEY BY THE REPUBLICANS.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The defeat of the Hon. Horace Greeley at Saratoga astonishes many people, and no one more than the distinguished victim himself. Next to Governor Seward—and perhaps the historian will place him in advance of that eminent statesman—Mr. Greeley was the founder and builder up of the Republican party. His then influential journal, widely circulated throughout the country, was for twenty years recognized as a power in the land, and prepared the opponents of the slavery propagandists to accept "the irrepressible conflict" as the leading issue of our times. And the editor, through good report and through evil report, without favor and without fear, continued to fight it out on that line until, in the closing words of the Buffalo platform, a glorious victory crowned his exertions.

And what reward has Mr. Greeley received for those days and nights of devoted toil? Since the organization of the party Seward has been twelve years Senator and eight years Secretary of State; Chase has been Senator, Governor, Secretary of the Treasury, and is now Chief Justice; Colfax has been Representative in Congress, Speaker, and Vice-President; Sumner has been kept all the time in the Senate; office after office has been showered upon Hamlin, Cameron, and Wade; Fenton has been Representative in Congress, four years Governor, and is now a Senator; Lincoln was taken from the wilds of Illinois, and given an almost peerless place in history; even Hamilton Fish is Secretary of State; while Grant, who was never a Republican, is President of the United States. We might extend this catalogue through a column, but this will suffice.

And during these sixteen years what has the Republican party done for Mr. Greeley? Nothing—absolutely nothing—except to allow him to run for Comptroller in this State last fall, when he was certain to be beaten, and when he would have been as signally destroyed as was MacMahon at Sedan, but for the reinforcement of ten thousand Democratic votes secured to him by the *Sun* in this city and its surroundings. During this long period, throughout nearly the whole of which the Republicans have controlled this State, and for half of which they have ruled the nation, has not Mr. Greeley been worthy of the honors of the party which he did so much to found, erect, and crown with triumph? But, instead of honors, he has hardly received from its leaders a look of recognition; while its masses have seemed to think that it was an ample reward for his great services to shout over him whenever his benign countenance graced their platforms. Is not Mr. Greeley the peer of the most eminent names we have mentioned? Is is he not in many respects the superior of nearly all of them? Has he not done his best to elevate the whole of them to those places of command whence they have been too apt to look upon him with cool, calculating eyes; while he fought on as a private in the ranks?

And what did Mr. Greeley, after all these years of neglect, ask from his party? Simply that he might lead its forlorn hope for Governor of this State. Was this unreasonable? Rather, was it not modest? He would have been utterly defeated at the polls, and for this reason we opposed his nomination; and so will be his opponent—a man not worthy to unloose Mr. Greeley's shoe strings as a politician—who bore off the palm at Saratoga; but it was ungenerous, cruel, to beat him in the convention with such a man. If the thing was to be done, it should have been done with heavier timber.

We think there has been double dealing in this slaughter of the philosopher of Chappaqua in the house of his friends. A telegram from Chicago appeared some time since in the public journals to the effect that General Grant, then in that city, had pronounced in favor of Mr. Greeley for Governor; and thereupon his confidential advisers took courage and placed him conspicuously in the field as the administration candidate for the nomination. But at Saratoga the Hon. Thomas Murphy, the Collector of this port, and who has recently been in conference with the President at Long Branch, was among the most conspicuous of those who shouted over the success of Woodford; and it is now asserted that General Grant never made any such declaration at Chicago, but on the contrary, that after listening to General Woodford's speech at Woodstock, on the hot Fourth of July, he privately assured Woodford that he was for him.

It would seem, therefore, that Mr. Greeley owes his terrible defeat at Saratoga principally to General Grant. Mr. Greeley should now insist that these contradictions be reconciled and these complications cleared up, or in the interest of fearless journalism and common honesty, he should expose the plot and denounce the conspirators.

There is but one safe and honorable course now left for General Grant. He should immediately repair to Washington, summon thither Hamilton Fish, remove from the State Department Bancroft Davis, who made $60,000 by a single bribe, and appoint Mr. Greeley, who was never bribed at all, as Minister to England.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held on Monday, September 5, 1870, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:—

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., HENRY LEWIS,
ISAAC HAZLEHURST, J. GILLINGHAM FELL,
THOMAS ROBINS, DANIEL HADDOCK, Jr.,
JOHN DEVEREUX, FRANKLIN A. COMLY.
THOMAS SMITH.

And at a meeting of the Directors on the same day, DANIEL SMITH, Jr., Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

9 7 7t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE WEST END BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1870.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 15th inst.

9 6 9t WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY, located NINTH Street, south of LOCUST.—The Committee to distribute free tickets to medical students for the lectures of the University, which commence October 1, will receive applications until October 15. The application must be made in writing, with evidence of inability to pay full fees and of good moral character. The names of the gratuitous students will not be disclosed. Apply to or address W. PAINE DEAN, M. D., University Building, for free medical attention, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from 12 to 2 o'clock. 8 27 smw9t

☞ JOSH BILLINGS SAYS:—"ANY BUSIness firm that hasn't got sand enough in its craw to expend a few hundred dollars in making its business known, ought to shut up shop and go peddling peanuts." Our friend, J. C. HANCOCK, Coal Merchant, at the N. W. corner of NINTH and MASTER Streets, entertains a similar opinion, and selects THE EVENING TELEGRAPH as one of the best vehicles for making known his business. He is now well prepared to see his patrons, having a full supply of all the most desirable varieties of Lehigh and Schuylkill of all sizes. Call and make his acquaintance. 9 9 3mdp

☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE.—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or grey hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 4p

☞ HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street.

The Delegates elected to revise the rules of the Union Republican Party will assemble at the OLD COUNTY COURT HOUSE on MONDAY next, September 12, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Union Republican City Executive Committee.

JOHN L. HILL, President.

Attest—
JOHN MCCULLOUGH, } Secretaries.
M. C. HOSE, }

9 6 5t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7, 1870.

In pursuance of the call of MAHLON H. DICKINSON, Chairman of the Executive Committee of State Central Committee, the Committee met at 3 P. M. this day at the Continental Hotel.

The Chairman read the following letter:—

ALTOONA, Aug. 16, 1870.

M. H. DICKINSON:

DEAR SIR:—The State Central Committee have to-day passed the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the whole matter of the dispute between Captain Creely and the Hon. Charles O'Neill, in regard to the Congressional nomination in the Second district, be referred for examination to the Executive Committee, and that both parties be afforded an opportunity to be heard before said committee.

You will please convene the Executive Committee, of which you are chairman, and take into consideration the above resolution.

Truly yours, JOHN COVODE,
Chairman of State Central Committee.

On motion of Charles H. Pennypacker, the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the Republican State Central Committee have no wish to interfere with the nomination for Congress in the Second district, as they believe that all questions relative thereto should be settled by the City Executive Committee.

On motion, the Secretary was directed to furnish a copy of the foregoing resolution to Hon. Charles O'Neill, Captain Creely, John Price Wetherill, Cornelius Walborn, and Chairman of Republican City Executive Committee.

On motion, adjourned to meet at call of Chairman.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON, Chairman.
CHAS. H. PENNYPACKER, Secretary. 9 8 4t

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APplication will be made to the Treasurer of the City of Philadelphia for the issue of a new certificate of City Loan in the place of one which has been lost or mislaid, viz., No. 15,169 (Bounty Loan, No. 3) for Five Hundred Dollars, in the name of Susanna Orr, Executrix. JAMES W. PAUL,

8 24 6w* Attorney of Susanna Orr.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE QUAKER CITY BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuths‡

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANTOWN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.

A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MARKET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 7 9 8 6m

☞ UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—THE College Year will open on THURSDAY, September 15. Candidates for admission will present themselves at 10½ o'clock on that day.

FRANCIS A. JACKSON,
9 5 10t Secretary.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MANAYUNK BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. 7 2 s6m

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE PETROLEUM BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five (5) hundred thousand dollars.

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
2§ FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APplication will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, of the SAVINGS AND DEPOSIT BANK OF MANAYUNK, to be located in the Twenty-third ward of Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one hundred thousand dollars. 7 2 s6m

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26§

☞ THE UNION REPUBLICAN NATURALIZATION COMMITTEE will sit daily at M. H. SOBY'S, No. 416 LIBRARY Street, from 10 until 2 o'clock.

JOS. R. ASH,
9 6 tuths Chairman.

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER,
No. 113 PLUM STREET, CAMDEN, N. J.
Collections made anywhere inside of New Jersey. 8 16 30t

☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 303 BROADWAY,
New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR SHERIFF,

WILLIAM R. LEEDS,

TENTH WARD. [7 11 tf

☞ FOR REGISTER OF WILLS,

1870,

WILLIAM M. BUNN,

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Late Private Company F, 72d P. V. [7 11 tf

The most durable Green will not fade, is brighter color costs less than any other because it will paint twice as much surface, ground pure only by the manufacturers Sold by all paint dealers. Office 122 N. 4th St.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,

The Elegant Marble Residence,

No. 1300 ARCH Street.

Apply to M. NEWKIRK,
9 6 5t* No. 320 WALNUT Street.

☞ BROAD STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.

HANDSOME BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, southwest corner of Broad and Thompson streets, three stories, with French roof, containing all modern improvements, newly frescoed and painted throughout.

ALSO, HANDSOME BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, west side of Broad, above Master street, nearly finished; lot 50 by 200 feet to Carlisle street.

Also, Lot west side Broad, above Vine street, 100 by 200 feet. Also, west side Broad, above Thompson street, 150 by 209 feet. Also, east side Broad street, 100 by 528 feet to Thirteenth street.

ALSO, LARGE BUILDING on Dock street, known as "Jones Hotel;" will be rented and altered to suit tenant. R. J. DOBBINS,

8 18 thstu *Ledger* Building.

☞ WEST PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, HANDSOME BROWN-STONE MANSARD ROOF RESIDENCES,

4114 Spruce street, possession October 10.
4116 Spruce street, immediate possession.

C. J. FELL & BRO.,
9 6 tuths 1m 120 South FRONT Street.

☞ FOR SALE.

A NEW AND ELEGANT BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, East side of Logan Square. Replete with every convenience. Inquire at premises.

Lot 22 by 150 feet. 9 2 1m

☞ FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY No. 1013 CHESNUT STREET—Lot 24 feet 6 inches front; 168 feet deep to back street. The house is large and conveniently arranged, and with a small outlay would produce a handsome rental. Immediate possession. Terms easy.

EDWARD C. DIEHL,
9 6 tuths3t* No. 530 WALNUT Street.

☞ FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR City Property, one of the finest FARMS in the country. R. J. DOBBINS,

8 18 thstu tf *Ledger* Building.

☞ WEST DELANCEY PLACE; $4650; IMmediate possession.

CLARK & ETTING,
9 8 3t* No. 711 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 722 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 17 tf

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS,
OFFICE, No. 104 S. FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1870.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, 12th instant, for the construction of sewers on the line of Franklin street, from the sewer on Race street to a point four hundred and seventy feet north of Race street, and on Fifteenth street, from South Penn Square to the south side of Chesnut street; said sewers to be constructed of bricks, circular in form, with a clear inside diameter of three feet, with such manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the 30th day of November, 1870. And the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a city passenger railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860.

If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All bidders may be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. No allowance will be made for rock excavation, except by special contract.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
9 9 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

PATENTS.

U. S. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., September 1, 1870.

On the petition of THEODORE T. WOODRUFF, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him second day of December, 1856, and reissued on the seventeenth day of March, 1863, for an improvement in Railroad Car Seats and Couches.

It is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the first day of November next, that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the eleventh day of November next, and that said petition be heard on the sixteenth day of November next.

Any person may oppose this extension.

SAMUEL S. FISHER,
9 3 s 3t Commissioner of Patents.

U. S. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1, 1870.

On the petition of THEODORE T. WOODRUFF, of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 2d day of December, 1856, for an improvement in railroad car seats and couches.

It is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 1st day of November next, that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the 11th day of November next, and that said petition be heard on the 16th day of November next.

Any person may oppose this extension.

SAMUEL S. FISHER,
9 3 s 3t Commissioner of Patents.

MILLINERY, ETC.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 40 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 16 sw6

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.

By virtue and in execution of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date eighteenth day of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1870, the property described in and conveyed by the said mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a Ground Rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the S. E. corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 4. Four Steam Dummy Cars, twenty feet long by nine feet two inches wide, with all the necessary steam machinery, seven-inch cylinder, with ten-inch stroke of piston, with heating pipes, &c. Each will seat thirty passengers, and has power sufficient to draw two extra cars.

NOTE.—These cars are now in the custody of Messrs. Grice & Long, at Trenton, New Jersey, where they can be seen. The sale of them is made subject to a lien for rent, which on the first day of July, 1870, amounted to $600.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road, and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2, and 3,) roadway, railway, rails, rights of way, stations, toll houses, and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road an railway, and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4,) machinery, tools, implements, and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road, and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the abovementioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said Company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off Fifty Dollars, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER, }
W. W. LONGSTRETH, } Trustees.
8 13 6tt

☞ MASTER'S PEREMPTORY SALE—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Two-story brick dwelling, No. 414 South Tenth street, north of Lombard street. In pursuance of a Decree of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, in equity, McCarthy vs. McCarthy. (September Term, 1869, No. 41.) Partition. Will be sold at public sale, without reserve, on Tuesday, September 27, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—All that brick messuage and lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the west side of Tenth street, Seventh ward, city of Philadelphia, No. 414; containing in front on Tenth st. 17 feet 7½ in., and in depth westward 66 feet. Bounded eastward by Tenth street, southward by ground now or late of Samuel Glouse, westward by City Lot No. 676, and northward by ground now or late of John Patten. (Being the same premises which Eugene Ahern and wife, by indenture dated March 26, A. D. 1859, recorded in Deed Book A. D. B., No. 65, page 221, etc., granted and conveyed unto Daniel McCarthy and Charles McCarthy in fee, as tenants in common, in the proportion of three-fourths to Daniel McCarthy, and one-fourth to Charles McCarthy. Terms cash. Sale absolute. EDWIN T. CHASE, Master.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
8 25 s10 17 24 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

☞ PEREMPTORY SALE—TO CLOSE A PARTnership account—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Large and substantial three-story Brick Building, three story Brick Dwelling, and large Lot, Nos. 1515, 1517, and 1519 S. Front street, between Tasker and Dickerson streets, 56 feet front, 217 feet deep to Otsego street; 2 fronts. On Tuesday, September 13, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large and valuable lot of ground and the improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Front street, between Tasker and Dickerson streets, First ward, Nos. 1515, 1517, and 1519; containing in front on Front street 56 feet, and extending in depth 217 feet to Otsego street; 2 fronts. The improvements are a well and substantially-built brick building, 97 feet of which is three stories high, fronting on Front street, and 120 feet one story high, fronting on Tasker street; has a 35-horse power steam engine, one tubular boiler, and two 8-flue boilers, mill, with 2 sets of stones; platform scales. Also, a genteel three-story brick dwelling, fronting on Front street, with a two-story back building and good yard. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms cash. Keys at No. 1515 S. Front street. The above is valuable for a mill, machine shop, or manufactory. Plans of the buildings may be seen at the auction rooms. Sale absolute.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
8 24 27 S3 10 Nos. 139 and 141

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9, 1870.

Bomanjee Byranjee and His Eight Little Boxes.

One morning in the early part of last June, a singular looking gentleman might have been seen walking away from the ticket office in the broad marble-paved lobby that leads into Niblo's Garden. The gentleman was tall and slim, was dressed in black, and his clothes were of excellent quality. That which was most singular about him was his face. Its hue was very dark brown, his eyes were brilliant and black, and his head was covered with a profusion of jet-black hair. He was evidently a foreigner, and any one acquainted with Eastern tongues, and hearing him speak, would have pronounced him a Hindostanee. As he left the ticket office, where he had purchased two tickets for the evening, Mr. Zimmerman, the treasurer, looked curiously after him, remarking to an assistant who stood near that that gentleman was one of the best customers the theatre had. The proof of this was that he had been attending the evening performances at Niblo's every night for the past month, coming every morning regularly to engage his seat or seats, as the case might be, and, unable to express himself in English, invariably retiring with an aspect of supreme satisfaction with such a *locale* as was indicated by the tickets handed to him. Well, the play that was performed upon the evening in question, for which the stranger had been purchasing ten seats, was entitled *Not Guilty*, a melodramatic masterpiece for which Wm. Phillips and Mr. Hemphill, of the Walnut Street Theatre of your city, are conjointly responsible. One of the acts, as every good, theatre-going Philadelphian knows, represents a battle between the English and the Sepoys, wherein the Sepoys come off second best. At this point in the play the Hindostanee, who bore the melodious name of Bomanjee Byranjee Calah, was observed to grow very excited. He rolled his eyes, he gnashed his teeth, and fiercely tore at the backs of the seats in front of him, and uttered piercing screams. Of course, when this crisis was reached the officers of the theatre interfered, and Mr. Bomanjee Byranjee Calah was removed and taken to Spring Street Station. Thence in the morning he was taken before Justice Dowling, thence to Bellevue Hospital, thence to Bloomingdale, and thence to a private insane asylum. It has since been discovered that, previous to his arrest he had in his possession at the Hoffman House eight little boxes filled with gold that is supposed to have represented $100,000. Since his arrest those boxes and their contents have mysteriously disappeared, and the proprietors of the Hoffman House are said to be connected with the disappearance. Two porters who recently left there swear to having brought down from Calah's rooms the boxes which contained the gold, and a Mr. Jarvis, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, who had been appointed committee of Mr. Colah's estate, has brought to light a bill of lading, which proves that in the month of April last that gentleman shipped from Liverpool a number of boxes which contained at least $100,000 in gold and paper. The proprietors of the Hoffman House, of course, declare they are innocent, and throw themselves back upon their good reputation. On the other hand, there are the story of the porters (to say nothing of the *re*-porters) and the mysterious disappearance of the money in question. A brother of Calah is expected soon to arrive to investigate the difficulty.

Amusements.

The French *opera bouffe* company are now in this city. Of course *opera bouffe* is to "be revived on a scale of spectacular splendor hitherto unknown in this country." The new troupe numbers one hundred. The principal *prime donne* are Madlle. Lea Silly, from Les Varietes, Paris; Madlle. Celine Montaland, from the Palais Royal, Paris; Madlle. Suzanne Thal, from the Athenee, Paris; and Madlle. Juliette Jousse, from Les Folies Dramatiques, Paris. The male singers are Constant Gaussin, Paul Lermina, George Varlet, Jacques Anthony, and Paul Hittemans. The four artists who are relied upon to create any sensation are Silly, Montaland, Gaussin, and Hittemans, the last named of whom has quite a reputation as a *buffo* singer. Max Maretzek is to conduct the musical department. Lupò, Albertina, Mazzeri, and Ajase are to be in the ballet. The season will commence on Monday evening, September 26, with *Le Petit Faust*, and will be continued with *Les Brigands* and *La Princesse de Trebizonde*. Madlle. Montaland is said to be the beauty of the troupe. Last night she sat in one of the proscenium boxes at the Grand Opera, and created a small sensation by wearing a tri-colored sash. She is an expansive woman.

The other day I gave you reason to believe that Madame Lanner and Bertha Lind would soon visit you. That information, however, is incorrect. Engagements await the troupe in Europe. Their last performance in America will take place two weeks from to-morrow, and on the ensuing Saturday, October 1, they sail in the Ville de Paris for Europe, perhaps never to return. Considering the season at which they came, their success has been astonishing. Madame Lanner will leave behind her the reputation of being one of the most intellectual dancers and Bertha Lind that of being one of the most beautiful women ever seen upon the American stage.

ALI BABA.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The elegant new synagogue of the German Hebrew Congregation, "Rodef Shalom" (the way of peace), was consecrated yesterday afternoon. The services were of an interesting character.

—An anti-coolie meeting was held last evening, at the corner of Eighth and Buttonwood streets, at which John K. Zeilin, Oliver P. Cornman, J. W. Burns, and others made speeches.

—Henry O'Nsill, who resides on Almendo street, near Lehigh avenue, died at the Episcopal Hospital on Thursday night. He was admitted into the hospital on the 7th instant in an insensible condition; the persons who carried him there say that he had been kicked by a horse. His skull was found to be fractured, and there were several bruises on the body. The Coroner is investigating the affair.

—The Coroner was notified last evening to hold an inquest at the northeast corner of Mascher and Thompson streets, on the body of Mrs. Frances Meyers, aged 87 years, who was run over by a butcher wagon at Howard and Thompson streets, and was so badly injured that she died soon after.

—Yesterday afternoon, as Mrs. Allen, residing at the corner of Sixth and Catharine streets, was crossing the street, near her residence, she was knocked down and run over by a barouche which was being driven rapidly along, and was much hurt.

—Mayor Fox stated yesterday that in future the detective department would be, conjointly with the police department, under the supervision of Chief Mulholland, and that no chief would be appointed, as he is determined to break up the jealousy that has existed between the two for years past.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 114⅛.

—The President has gone to Long Branch again, to remain until October.

—The Western Union Telegraph Company has been sued at Washington for muddling a message intrusted to it.

—M. Berthemy has been informed by the new French Government of the appointment, by the republic, of M. Ledru Rollin as his successor at Washington.

—Secretary Cox has yielded to the pressure brought upon him by the politicians, and has consented to permit the clerks in his department to contribute toward certain election expenses. The enthusiasm among the poor clerks, many of whom have large families to support on small salaries, has not been tremendous in consequence of the Secretary's decision.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

ADDRESS OF THE FRENCH MINISTRY TO THE ELECTORS—CONVOCATION OF THE ELECTORAL COLLEGES—THE PARIS MILITIA ARMED—THE ARMISTICE PROJECT—ADDRESS OF VICTOR HUGO TO THE PRUSSIANS—PARIS AND THE FOE.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

The people to day attacked the office of the *Marseillaise* newspaper, on account of General Cluseret's reactionary article in yesterday's issue, and broke the forms and burned all the papers they could find. This action is doubtless due to Rochefort's denunciation of the course of the paper, and proves how great is his influence with the people.

The journals this morning warmly praise his patriotism and sincere desire for the maintenance of public order.

The *Siecle* says it is assured from the best sources that, in answer to the representations of the inhumanity of bombarding Paris, the King of Prussia said that he would not have recourse to such extremity. He would take the place by aid of famine, as it is evident at least 900,000 soldiers will be needed to entirely surround the city.

The *Siecle* concludes: "All the Prussian reserves will be summoned for the siege." It says: "This is the reason for the creation of seventy-six new squadrons of cavalry," and adds "that it is time France also organize her cavalry."

Switzerland recognizes the Republic of France.

Victor Hugo has written an address to the Germans, of which the following is an extract:

"You may take the fortress, you find the ram part; you may take the rampart, you will find the barricade; you may take the barricade, and then who knows the resources of patriotism in distress? You will find the sewers mines of powder, ready to blow the whole streets into the air. This will be the terrible sentence you must accept: To take Paris stone by stone; to slaughter Europe on the spot; to kill France in detail; in each street, in each house, that great light must be extinguished, soul by soul.

"Germans, hold back? Paris is formidable! Think awhile. Before her walls are transformations all possible for her; her indolence gives you the measure of her energy. She seems to sleep. She will awake. Her thought will leap from its scabbard like a sword, and this city, which yesterday was Sybaris, to-morrow may be Saragossa."

George Sand salutes the new regime in the following words: "The Republic! She must have life in her, since she rises again from her ashes by the voice of all, by the will, of which she is worthy. Without the spilling of blood, without fratricidal strife, behold the third awakening! It is ideally beautiful; the third—say rather the fourth, for we must not forget that 1830 was republican at the beginning. We have fought for her only to lose her. To-day she rises complete, with a single word—'Vive la France!'

"This, then, is the normal state which the conscience of humanity desires. This is the inevitable end of the prodigious toil of humanity. It is well. It is the law of intelligence, the manliness of man can only develop in our freedom behind. God of armies—his name is our country and liberty. Hail to the Republic! Thou art in good hands, and a great people is now marching under thy banner. After a bloody expiation thy task is hard, but should it happen to thee to fall once, thou wilt surely rise again. The rights of man are imperishable."

CARLSRUHE, Sept. 8, 7 P. M.—[Special to the New York Herald.]—A flag of truce left Strasburg yesterday, conveying a proposition for surrender from General Ulrich. The General proposed a cessation of hostilities, the French garrison of 2000 men to leave the citadel, which is to remain in the hands of France, but will be pledged, however, to fire no gun, and take no part in the present war; the remainder of the garrison to be released, the officers bearing their side arms; the Prussians to hold possession of the city. The terms were immediately rejected, and the unconditional surrender of the city and fortress demanded, the garrison to be released on parole and suffered to wear their side arms. General Ulrich then asked permission for all civilians to leave the city. This was refused, except for women and children. A supply of lint and medicines was granted. The French commander was allowed forty-eight hours to consider the proposal for unconditional surrender.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—[Special to the New York Tribune.]—A correspondent telegraphs from Paris Friday morning: "I understand from a French source, on which I can place explicit reliance, that as England has thus far declined to take any steps to induce Prussia to consent to an armistice as a preliminary to peace, involving no territorial sacrifice, and as delay under the circumstances must result in further bloodshed, the Austrian government has undertaken the task.

"Further particulars received this morning concerning Favre's declaration enables me to say that the account of it sent you yesterday was entirely accurate. All the circumstances I am not at liberty to state, but it is possible Favre's hopes of immediate alliance with Russia were a little too sanguine; that the negotiations thus far have necessarily been informal; that in answer to the urgency of the French Minister Russia intimates that she cannot immediately accept such alliance nor take hostile steps against Prussia, unless in conjunction with Austria or some other Power.

"England's refusal to interfere is partly traceable to the personal influence of the Queen, to whom Gladstone concedes much; partly to Granville's aristocratic aversion to a Republic, partly to intimations from Prussia that no neutral interference would now be influential."

The German correspondent of the Times writes as follows from Wilhelmeshoche, under date of Sept. 5. "The Imperial train reached this station at 9.35 P. M., where the garrison officers, General Plouski and the resident officials of the province had assembled. The Emperor, on alighting, passed to Plouski's carriage, saluting the officers of the corps, who drew up with presented arms. He looked serious, not crushed. There were no signs of bloat or unhealthy embodiment. He wore an undress uniform of a general, with a riding cap of the Garibaldian pattern. The crowd was silent, respectful and sympathetic."

The Prussians are advancing on Paris rapidly. Their cavalry is already within ten miles of the city fortifications. The Northern Railway has been cut by the Prussians. The main body is thirty miles from Paris.

In the embassies at Paris an early armistice is predicted. The Cabinet ministers are again absent from London. Communications have passed between the English and French governments, but there has been no recognition of the Republic.

The Empress Eugenie has arrived in England, and is now with the Prince Imperial at Hastings.

Five thousand French prisoners have been distributed among the different fortified towns in Saxony.

The French cable between St. Pierre and Duxbury is now repaired, and tests perfect. All three Atlantic cables are in complete working order.

MADRID, Sept. 9.—A great manifestation of sympathy with the French Republic was made here yesterday. Twenty thousand citizens marched through the streets with banners inscribed with mottoes flattering to France, and a band playing the "Marseillaise." No disorder marred the proceeding.

After the procession a mass meeting was held. Senor Castellar delivered an address. He said:

"The conscience of humanity breathes again, witnessing the punishment of an Empire and the triumph of a Republic. The Spanish people delivered of their Kings, and ruled now by universal suffrage, will soon join the great political movement to form a United States of Europe. [Immense applause.] To-day give France your sympathy, awaiting the moment when you may aid her with arms."

This was received with enthusiastic approval.

Senor Castellar is at the head of the Spanish Republicans.

PARIS, Sept 9.

The *Journal Officiel de la Republique* publishes the following address from the government of national defence to the French people:

"Frenchmen: In proclaiming four days ago a government for the national defence, we defined our mission. Power had fallen to the ground. He who commenced with crime ended with desertion. We have done nothing but take again the government fallen from powerless hands. But Europe wants to be enlightened. It is necessary that she should learn by unexceptionable evidence that the entire country is with us.

"The invader must meet in his path not only an immense city resolved to perish rather than surrender, but a people on their feet and organized, and a representative assembly besides which can carry everywhere, and despite all disasters, the living soul of the country. The government accordingly decrees:

"Article 1. Electoral colleges are convoked for Sunday, the 16th day of October, for the purpose of choosing a National Constitutional Assembly.

"Article 2. The election shall be held at the regular polling places, in conformity with the law of the 15th of March, 1849.

"Article 3. The number of members of the Constituent Assembly is fixed at 750.

"Article 4. The Minister of the Interior is charged with the execution of the present decree.

"Done at the Hotel de Ville, Paris, 8th September, 1870."

The *Journal Officiel* makes the following report: A meeting was held yesterday evening at the Hotel de Ville, attended by the mayors of twenty arrondissements, city and sub-prefects of Seine and St. Denis. The mayor of Paris presided over the proceedings, supported by deputies. The business of the meeting was to agree upon measures for the complete arming of the militia of Paris. No speeches were made, but practical observations were exchanged in a friendly manner. A large spirit of harmony, firmness and patriotic confidence animated the meeting, which lasted from 9 o'clock till midnight.

The Chief of Staff of the National Garde was present. He tenders ample justice to the intelligent activity of the mayors. Many things that appeared to him almost impossible were accomplished in a brief space of time.

Since the provisional mayors entered upon their function, on the sixth instant, the organization of new battalions has been nearly finished, and their armament progresses to completion from day to day. In a few days the eager impatience of the people will be satisfied.

The question of an armistice seems to be gaining ground. It is announced now that several members of the diplomatic corps are taking the initiative in the matter, which was mentioned by them to the Minister of the Interior and submitted to-day to the council which was held at the Hotel de Ville.

General Trochu intends using sharpshooters on a large scale. They are to be stationed in all parts of the enemy's line of march, to harass them.

Trochu has issued orders to the Garde Mobile of the Seine to regain the posts assigned them or be subjected to military law. This is done because some of them are lagging.

A great number of political meetings were held last night, all of which were of the most orderly character. They all agreed in a determination to to fight to the last. Most of the workshops in Paris are closed. No business was done to-day. The city is filled with troops drilling under command of experienced officers. A large force has gone out to meet the enemy. The forts are all prepared, and earth defences have been thrown up.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—[Special to the New York World.]—It is reported that King William has ordered Napoleon to be treated with all respect, as the ruling sovereign of France, and will permit nothing to be said to him about treating with the Republic, and has made up his mind to assist only on ample security for the payment of the expenses of the war and the restoration of Imperial government.

It is rumored that Russia and Austria are negotiating for the partition of Turkey. It is also rumored that a body of armed peasantry and Francs tireurs successfully attacked the Prussian line of communication between Bar-le-Duc and Vitry-le-Francois, tore up rails for several miles and captured a detachment of Saxons.

SEDAN, Sept. 9.—[Special to New York Herald]—The French paroled officers are going to Africa and exchange with the officers there.

A regular siege has commenced at Metz, but negotiations of capitulation continue.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.

The World has a special telegram from Admiral Milne, on board her Majesty's ship Lord Warden, off Cape Finisterre, 7th inst., received via Lisbon. He says:

"The Captain must have foundered during the night, close to this ship. At two o'clock this morning a sudden gale came up from the southeast, with a heavy sea. At daybreak the Captain was missing. This noon we found one of her boats adrift and several of her spars floating. I fear all on board have perished; in number five hundred souls."

WILHELMSHOEHE.

Napoleon's New Home.

The Castle of Wilhelmshoehe, near Cassel, in the former Electorate of Hessen, is one of the finest mansions in Europe. It was built about 1783, by the Elector William, at a cost of fourteen millions of thalers, which he received from England for the thousands and thousands of his subjects that were sent by England to fight against her then colonies in North America. Elector William died here, but very few of his successors had the same fate. His son and heir was driven away from Cassel by Napoleon I, who appointed Cassel the capital of the Westphalian kingdom, which he gave to his younger brother, Jerome Napoleon, father of the Prince Napoleon and Princess Mathilde.

During the reign of King Jerome the Wilhelmshoehe saw such shameful orgies going on that they cannot be described. King Jerome of Westphalia is the same known in America in connection with the Patterson affair. When in 1813 the Westphalian kingdom crumbled down in consequence of the German uprising, King Jerome was one of the first that reached and crossed the Rhine and made room for the grandson of Elector William. This grandson was left in peace until he died, but his son was compelled to leave his country in 1848, and once more in 1866.

It was in the large round saloon in the middle tower of the Wilhelmshoehe, which will be remembered by many of our readers, that the Prussian General Roeder announced to the Elector that he would be considered as a prisoner of state by Prussia. The present Elector living actually on one of his estates in Bohemia, refused to allow himself of the few hours' respite the Prussian General had granted him, and was subsequently taken prisoner and conducted to Stettin, which place he soon left to repair to Bohemia, where he possesses large estates, iron works, etc.

Having shortly sketched the history of Wilhelmshoehe, we now proceed to give a little description of the place itself. It is situated on the top of a hill, commanding a beautiful view of the country all round. The hill is covered with splendid old trees, which make the forest one of the finest parks in Europe. We can only compare it with the Park of Versailles, with which it has another thing in common, viz., beautiful waterworks. The castle is at a distance of about three miles from Cassel, the former capital of the Electorate. The road from Cassel to this castle is level, and leads through magnificent poplar alleys.

Shortly after arriving at the castle these poplars ascend a hill, and from the brow of this hill Wilhelmshoehe can be seen at a short distence. It is built up of white sandstone, which makes it look as if it were white marble. It consists of a large tower in the middle, flanked on each side by a massive plain building. The cupola of the tower, covered with bright copper plates, is supported by two ranges of Doric columns. Right at the foot of the tower a large flight of steps leads directly into the garden, laid out in the most picturesque manner. This palace has not been used since 1866, as the Prussian Government allowed only one old servant to remain there and keep everything in order.

MR. GREELEY'S TROUT.

An Instructive Fish Story.

The Boston *Post* audaciously, malignantly, and diabolically (we speak the speech of H. G.) charges Mr. Greeley with having fished in the troubled waters of the Adirondacks, caught a large trout, lost his leader in trying to reel the trout in, and, finally, with having been compelled to choose between letting the trout go or going overboard himself into the lake. Mr. Greeley, with all, and, indeed, more than all, the emphasis of injured innocence, denies the charge; declares that he never fished for a trout; that he never lost his leader in reeling the trout in, because he didn't use a reel at all in fishing for the trout which he didn't fish for; and denounces the author of the infamous fabrication as a "poor silly coward" who thinks so contemptible a story deserves to be "treated with gravity." All of which is sweetly consistent and characteristic, and receives our most hearty approbation. But the truth is that the *Post* was only reciting a parable. The trout which Horace Greeley fished for and didn't get in was not fished for in the Adirondacks, but at Saratoga. The leader which he lost in trying to reel his trout in was made of brass, and is known by fishers of men as a Conkling; and that Mr. Greeley was eventually compelled to choose between losing his trout or taking a souse in the waves himself clearly appears from his final endorsement of one Mr. Woodford, who reeled in the fish. Since Jonah swallowed the whale, or the whale Jonah, there has never appeared a more interesting and instructive fish story than this which the "poor silly coward" of the Boston *Post* has so atrociously put into type.—*N. Y. World.*

—Two colored teachers have recently been employed for the public schools of Terre Haute, Ind.

—The manufacturing establishments of New Albany, Ind., pay out $100,000 per month in wages alone.

—Mineral paint has been discovered on the banks of the Grand river, near Eaton Rapids, Mich.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5·35	MOON SETS	7·02
SUN SETS	6·18	HIGH WATER	1·43

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

THOMAS G. HOOD, CHRIS. J. HOFFMAN, THOMAS C. HAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Barrett, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Com. Adams, Long, Norfolk, C. Haslam & Co.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Lenny, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Str R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Bark Rachael, Norton, Portsmouth, N. H., Warren & Gregg.

Schr Ada Ames, Adams, Charleston, Chas. Haslam & Co.

Schr H. Little, Crawford, Somerset, do.

Schr T. Fish, Willey, Portland, J. C. Scott & Sons.

Schr E. B. Wheaton, Atkins, Quincy Point, do.

Schr N. Holmes, Northrop, Tiverton, R. I., do.

Schr J. J. Harris, Harris, Pawtucket, do.

Br. yacht Anna, Camache, New York.

Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Leopard, Hughes, 50 hours from Boston, in ballast to John S. Hilles.

Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

N. G. bark Thusnelde, Airsatz, 56 days from Newcastle, Eng., with coal and mdse. to order—vessel to L. Westergaard & Co.

Br. schr Iris, Buckard, 14 days fm St. John, N. B., with laths, pickets, etc., to D. Trump, Son & Co.

Schr Lucy Holmes, Eldridge, from Wood's Hole, with guano.

Schr Frank Jamison, Jamison, 4 days from Orient, with mdse. to Chas. Haslam & Co.

Schr R. J. Mercer, Fargo, 3 days from Providence, with mdse. to Chas. Haslam & Co.

Schr Breeze, Overton, 3 days from New York, with mdse. to Chas. Haslam & Co.

Schr Hannah Little, Crawford, 3 days from Somerset, in ballast to Chas. Haslam & Co.

Schr Walter Palmer, Cole, 3 days from New York, with mdse. to Chas. Haslam & Co.

Schr Aurora, Artis, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW.

Ship Queen Victoria, Landers, from Liverpool.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Sept. 9.—Six barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

B. McWilliams, with wheat, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 9.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Martha Lamb, Major O'Reilly, A. C. Weed, J. T. Easton, N. W. Finch, Robert Adams, Sunshine, Velocipede, Harvest Queen, and National, all with coal for New York.

Harvey Wright, with coal, for Bridgeton.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 10.—The G. C. Satterle, with coal; C. V. Houghton, with marble; and M. Hennessey, with salt, all for Baltimore, left last evening.

Betsy Baker, with building materials, will leave to-day.

Five light barges left this port yesterday for Baltimore.

L. S. C.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Sept. 9—11·45 A. M.—Went to sea last night, frigate Brooklyn and brig Albert.

Passed in yesterday, brig Emily. Passing out this A. M., a bark, two brigs, and three schooners.

In harbor, 3 brigs and 28 schooners; also, the Coast Wrecking Co.'s schr Competitor.

The schr Joanna White, for Boston, went to sea yesterday at 4 P. M.

In harbor, bark John Ellis; brig Fagerheime and 4 brigs unknown; schrs Maggie Weaver, from Philadelphia for Boston; Jonathan May, do. do; Emily H. Naylor, do. do.; Henry Croskey, for Providence; Evergreen, for do.; Elizabeth White, from Cape Henry for New York, and 30 schooners.

Wind S. E. Thermometer, 77.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Mariposa, Kemble, from New York for New Orleans, was aground on a mud lump to eastward of the bar, 4th inst.

Steamer Missouri, Edwards, cleared at New York 8th inst. for Havana via Nassau

Steamer Sherman, Quick, from New Orleans 1st, at New York 8th inst.

Steamer San Francisco, Higgins, cleared at New Orleans 8th inst. for Hamilton, Bermuda.

Steamer Hercules, Doughty, for Philadelphia, sld from Havana at noon 7th inst.

Nor. bark Leopard, Mathison, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 8th inst.

Bark Village Belle, Little, hence for Londonderry, was passed 31st ult. by the steamer Pennsylvania at New York.

Brigs Reporter, Coombs, and M. C. Comery, hence, at Boston 8th inst.

Brig Almon Rowell, Nicholson, at Pensacola 2d inst. from Matanzas.

Brig Frank Lovitt, Smith, for Philadelphia, cleared at New Bedford 8th inst.

Brig Etta M. Tinker, Stuttgard, for Philadelphia, sailed from Gardiner 1st inst.

Brig Charles Miller, Gilkey, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 7th inst., and sailed again. Touched on West Chop in going in, but came off without damage.

Brig Mariposa, Nevins, hence, at Boston 8th inst.

Brig L. L. Wadsworth, Larkins, hence, at Boston 8th inst.

Schrs Evelyn, Crowley, and M. R. G. (Br.), for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 7th inst.

Schr John McAdam, Willard, from St. George's for Philadelphia, at Portland 6th inst.

Schr Ethan Allen, Blake, from Gardiner for Philadelphia, at Portland 7th inst.

Schr Reading RR. No. 42, hence, at Norwich 7th instant.

Schr Almira, Wooley, hence, at Gloucester 8th instant.

Schrs Moraney, Hill; Ann E. Valentine, Bayles; Aldana Rokes, Jameson; and A. M. Aldridge, Cowan, for Philadelphia, sailed from Gardiner from 1st to 6th inst.

Schr Joy Bell, Cox, hence, at Lynn 5th inst.

Schrs J. C. Henry, Dilks; Willard Saulsbury, Handy; Milton, Eldridge; and M. J. Fisher, Lawrence, hence, at Lynn 8th inst.

Schr Oscar F. Hawley, Bayles, hence, at Norwich 7th inst.

Schrs Eliza and Rebecca, Ireland; Mary A. Tyler, Tyler; and George Hotchkiss, Racket, hence, at Providence 8th inst.

Schrs Abbie Ingalls, Ingalls, hence for Boston, and M. Condon, Condon, do. for Salem, at Holmes' Hole 7th inst.

Schr L. A. Rose, Rose, hence, at Lynn 1st inst.

Schr William and James, Outten, hence, at Richmond 7th inst.

Schr Curtis Tilton, Somers, at Richmond 7th inst. from Boston.

Schrs Send, hence, and Reading RR. No. 49, from Trenton, at New Haven 6th inst.

Schr J. H. Bartlett, Harris, hence, at Providence 7th inst.

Schr Sarah R. Thomas, Arnold, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 7th inst.

Schr G. B. McFarland, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport P. M. 7th inst.

Schr Lizzie Florence, Lippincott, hence, at Salem 7th inst.

Schr Glenwood, Nickerson, hence, at Danvers 7th instant.

Schr Rebecca, Newton, from New Haven for Philadelphia, at New York 8th inst.

Schr Hiawatha, Newman, hence, at Newburyport 6th inst.

Schr Wind. Warwick, from Trenton for Hartford, passed Hell Gate 8th inst.

Schrs Argus Eye, Thompson; Admiral, Steelman; and S. L. Simmons, Gandy, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 6th inst.

Schrs John Price, Nickerson, from Boston; Chas. Carroll, Chase, from New Bedford; James Bradley, Bradley, from Norwich; and Sprocess, Richards, fm New London, all for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 8th inst.

INSURANCE.

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LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870

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Musical Director.....MARK MASSLER
OPENING NIGHT.
SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 10, 1870,
Oliver Goldsmith's famous comedy of
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER;
OR, THE MISTAKES OF A NIGHT.
BY MRS. JOHN DREW,
Miss Emilie Riehl, Mrs. Thayer, Barton Hill,
F. Mackay, R. Craig, L. James,
W. Wallis, and S. Hemple.
Concluding with the comic drama of
THE SWISS SWAINS.
Miss May Saville, Miss C. Maeder, Mr. R. Craig, and Mr. C. McManus.
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First night of Victorien Sardou's great play,
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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1870.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE PEACE PROSPECTS.

THE prospects that a speedy peace will be concluded between France and Prussia are a little more assuring to-day than they were yesterday, although there has actually been no positive movement towards bringing about such a happy result. The Queen of England has written a private letter to the Queen of Prussia beseeching her influence in persuading the King to be satisfied with the magnificent victories he has won, and public sentiment throughout America and Europe appears to coincide in esteeming the present a favorable time for putting a stop to the terrible carnage that has shocked the world during the last six weeks. That France will receive any substantial assistance from any of the European governments, unless the situation changes very materially, is not probable. The establishment of a republic has served to place an awkward impediment in the way of some of the governments who might be disposed to interfere for the sake of preventing Prussia from realizing too great advantages from the war, and practically France has not a single friend among the rulers of Europe, however much the people who are ruled may sympathize with her. In this crisis the action of the United States Government, we are happy to say, has been in an eminent degree judicious and proper. The President responded promptly to the appeal for recognition and sympathy made by France, and the profound feelings of gratitude shown in Paris, when it was learned that the United States had recognized the republic and extended their good wishes, cannot fail to touch the heart of every American lover of liberty, and to draw the two nations closer than ever together. President Grant has also done another commendable action in deciding not to unite with any of the European Governments to interfere in any way, but offering the mediation of the United States if the belligerents should desire it. To do more than this would be a violation of the sound policy that has guided us in such matters from the foundation of the Government; but this much we may do without disparagement to ourselves or of the interests of either contestant. The King of Prussia, whatever else may be said of him, is undoubtedly a pious man; and all his despatches during the present war have shown that, in spite of his natural exultation at the magnificent success of his armies, he has been profoundly shocked at the terrible scenes he has passed through, and if the French now show a disposition to lay down their arms, we believe that he will not be in favor of imposing unnecessarily harsh terms upon them. On the other hand, the French can gain nothing by prolonging the contest except the gratification of wounded pride, and a further continuance of the war can only result in the further impoverishment of both nations, and an accumulation of slaughtered men upon the soil of France. We hope, therefore, that the present peace prospects may not be altogether illusive, but that both France and Prussia will endeavor to gain the applause of mankind by bringing the war to an honorable conclusion without more delay.

GERMAN UNITY.

WE publish to-day a remarkable letter from David Strauss, the celebrated German scholar, on German Unity, in which the underlying causes of the present war, as they are understood in the Fatherland, are stated with great ability. It will be seen that in his opinion the whole nation has been anticipating and preparing for the present conflict, and that, with the galling memory of French triumphs fresh in their recollection, they have nerved themselves for the tremendous effort which has told so fearfully on the French legions. Events have shown that this German resistance bore a fearful disproportion to the force it was called upon to combat, and it is plain that a people rose on the one side to crush the standing army massed on the other. An undoubted necessity for the preparations for a conflict existed, but the masses of France were not, like the masses of Germany, ready for the struggle. While the statesmen of the empire had grown jealous of German unity, and while French writers and French soldiers longed for an opportunity to reassert the supremacy of their nation, the great body of the citizens of France had become so accustomed to leaving State affairs to the exclusive management of Napoleon that they gave no heed to German growth, and made no individual preparations to check it. The war so suddenly and so foolishly declared by the Emperor may have been popular in a general sense, but it was certainly not imperatively demanded by the popular will, and it awakened no wild enthusiasm. This fact should be borne in mind in imposing conditions upon the new republic. There is a tendency displayed by nearly all German writers to exaggerate the responsibilities of the French people, and if this error can be corrected, the conquerers will be in a better mood to offer moderate terms of peace. France, after all, has been victimized, as Germany was in former times, by the folly of a tyrant, and her people should not be held to too rigid a responsibility for events which they could not control.

Mr. Strauss claims that while the Germans have been correcting their great national errors or weaknesses, the French have not lost their old love of glory, and their readiness to risk their own welfare and to disturb the peace of the world in mad efforts to win the honor of bloody and barren victories. But even he would scarcely press this point since the French armies have been so fearfully humiliated; and if France is suffered to peacefully establish a prosperous republic, she will find in assured liberty so rich a recompense for military supremacy that she may never wish to regain it.

THE RULES OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

WE published yesterday a lengthy review of the existing rules of the Republican party of this city, and of the systems of party management adopted in some of the interior counties. On Monday next a convention will meet to consider the whole subject, and it is to be hoped that it will be wise enough to purify and popularize the Republican partisan machinery in this city. There is a splendid opportunity to strengthen the Republican organization by infusing firmness and justice into its primary deliberations, and it should not be neglected. Half of the delegate elections under the present system are either farces or frauds. In many cases it is the greatest rascal that wins, and the will of the people has no more influence in bringing about the nominations which are proclaimed than the age of the moon. Such proceedings are a disgrace not only to the Republican party, but to the republic, and if they are not speedily reformed the nation must pay a fearful penalty for their continuance. Rowdies, blacklegs, thieves, drunkards, and loafers have too long monopolized the power and privilege of making nominations for decent citizens; and no pains should be spared to call out a better constituency at the primary meetings of the party. The Crawford county system has more fully served this purpose than any other which has yet been devised. In Lancaster county it brings nearly as many Republican voters to the primary elections as to the general elections, and when the people turn out *en masse* in this manner their will prevails over all the arts of intrigue and corruption. If the convention which is to meet on Monday will give us this system, we do not doubt that it will work good results to the party and to the city, but if the wire-pullers will not let the people have the privilege of arranging their affairs in this manner, let them see to it that a first-rate substitute is devised.

THE destruction of the regular army of France was not an unmitigated misfortune. These troops were the bulwark of imperialism. Although they were incompetent, as events have proved, to resist invasion, they were invincible against insurrection. While Napoleon had Bazaine, MacMahon, and half a million of well-drilled soldiers under his command, he had nothing to fear from republican agitators, and to ensure the downfall of the Empire it was necessary that he should first pave the way for the destruction of its powerful military defenders.

POLITICAL.

The Election in Maine—The Candidates and Past Vote.

On Monday next, September 12, the annual State election in Maine is to be held. The following are the candidates for the positions to be filled, those marked thus * being renominations:—

FOR GOVERNOR.

Republican.	*Democratic.*
Sidney Perham.	Gen. Charles W. Roberts.

FOR CONGRESS.

1st Dist.—	*John Lynch.	William P. Haines.
2d " —	*William P. Frye.	Alvah Black.
3d " —	*Jas. G. Blaine.	E. Wilder Farley.
4th " —	*J. A. Peters.	Marcellus Emery.
5th " —	*Eugene Hale.	Philander J. Carleton.

A State Legislature is also to be elected, which will be charged with electing a successor to Senator Lot M. Morrill, whose term expires on March 4, 1871. In the last Legislature there was a Republican majority of 25 in the Senate and 91 in the House, or 116 on joint ballot.

In 1868 the vote of Maine for President stood 70,426 for Grant, and 42,896 for Seymour—a Republican majority of 28,030. In 1869 the vote for Governor stood 51,578 for Chamberlain, Republican; 39,854 for Smith, Democrat; and 4743 for Hichborn, Temperance—a Republican majority of 6981 over all opposition. This year Maine will do a great deal better than this on the general vote. All the Republican candidates for Congress are bound to be elected, the majorities in the different districts in 1868 having been as follows:—In the First District, 2139; in the Second, 4628; in the Third, 3346; in the Fourth, 4964; and in the Fifth, 2686.

OBITUARY.

Rev. Nathan Lord, D. D.

Rev. Nathan Lord, D. D., late President of Hanover College, died yesterday at Montpelier, Vermont. He was born in Berwick, Maine, in 1792, and graduated at Bowdoin College in 1809. For two years he taught school, and after a year spent in general studies he entered Andover Theological Seminary, and completed his course there in 1815. In May, 1816, he was ordained pastor of a Congregational church in New Hampshire, where he remained twelve years. In 1828 he was chosen President of Dartmouth College, a position which he retained until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he was compelled to resign it on account of his secession proclivities. He was afterwards elected President of Hanover College. Dr. Lord was an occasional contributor to theological reviews, and he published a number of sermons as well as essays and letters on topics in theology and ethics.

Captain Cowper Coles.

Among those lost with the British iron-clad Captain, the sinking of which is reported by cable this morning, is Captain Cowper Coles, of the Royal Navy. He was a son of the Rev. John Coles, of Ditcham Park, Hants and was born in 1819. In 1830 he entered the navy, serving with signal ability on various stations. At the outbreak of the war with Russia, he was sent to the Crimea, and in the assault on Sebastopol in October, 1854, greatly distinguished himself by the skilful manner in which he handled his ship, the Agamemnon. For his services on this occasion he was highly praised by Admiral Sir E. Lyons. Subsequently, at Kertch and in the operations in the Sea of Azof, Captain Coles also made reputation. In 1855 he devised a plan for the construction of shot-proof rafts, which was submitted to a board of officers, which reported favorably upon it, and the captain was ordered to England to superintend the carrying out of his conception. The war, however, soon ended, his plans were never completed. In November, 1856, he conceived the idea of protecting guns by shields, and four years later, on the suggestion of Sir J. Brunel, placed the shield and gun upon a turn table. This was the origin of the turret system which was first used in the Royal Sovereign ironclad, and has since been adopted in all the other vessels of the British navy. This improvement gave Captain Coles a reputation in all the naval powers of the world.

PARIS PREPARING FOR REVOLUTION.

English Views of the Crisis.

The London *Telegraph*, of August 25, observes that it is "easy to understand how the unsatisfactory character of the relations between the French Parliament and the French Executive operate at the present moment. The Ministry represents the interests both of the dynasty and of the country, and it is more than doubtful how far those interests are identical. The notion, indeed, that Prussia was making war against the empire, not against France, and that the restoration of peace could be at once secured by the abdication or deposition of the Emperor, has long been dispelled by the evidence of fact, even if it was ever seriously entertained in France. The real danger which threatens the empire is from within, not from without; and the Montauban ministry is bound, in every step that it may take, to consider, not only how that step may affect the fortunes of the war, but how it may influence the welfare of the reigning dynasty. Thus, for instance, there is a prevalent belief in France that if the nation were aroused there would be such a levy *en masse* as would render the Prussian advance impossible." The *Telegraph* sees no reason to imagine that this impression is correct. On the contrary, it believes that the wholesale armament of the nation would be at once impracticable and useless. The Government is probably of the same opinion. Unfortunately, whatever result the distribution of arms and the enrolment of the whole nation might produce upon the campaign, it would be likely to produce armed outbreaks against the empire; and therefore the ministers are naturally suspected of a reluctance to do what is best for the country from the fear of jeopardizing the dynasty. The same remark applies with even greater force to the preparations for defending Paris against a siege. That the capital can ever be held against an army which has marched through France up to its walls is an idea which doubtless finds no favor with practical men like Montauban. Nevertheless, it is still the firm conviction of the Parisians that they could rival the exploits of Saragossa; and the obvious hesitation of the Ministry to arm, fortify, and provision a city of some two millions for a lengthened siege is popularly attributed to a terror lest the population of Paris should use their weapons to throw up barricades and proclaim the republic. Unless public excitement be soothed by an early victory or tempered into sobriety by an overwhelming defeat, Paris must soon take the first step in the path of revolution.

THE MURFREESBORO' SHEPPARD.

Extraordinary Perseverance of a Negro Thief.

The Tennessee *Monitor* of a late date says:—

There is a negro in our county jail now who glories in the name of Amos Sheppard. He was sent there about a year ago for the larceny of goods from the store of Mr. E. Rosenfeld. He is the most incorrigible scoundrel within its walls, having been almost unceasing in his efforts to get out, notwithstanding the fact of his having been chained to the floor during most of his stay there. Not long ago he made a plot with some of his fellow-prisoners to kill his jailer in order to effect his escape. But his last effort, which was detected and brought to nought last Tuesday morning by Mr. Arnold, is an instance of a long, patient, and persevering struggle for liberty which has rarely been excelled in the history of men who have made the most desperate efforts for that sacred boon. The story of Monte Christo cutting his way for fourteen years through the solid rock walls of his prison in the Chateau de F. is a fancy sketch of Alexander Dumas' brain; but the story of Amos Sheppard, colored, cutting his way through a three-inch oak plank floor, and through a sleeper twenty inches thick, and a terwards burrowing through the ground like a mole for ten feet, with no other instrument than a simple twenty-penny nail, is the history of an actual fact which was brought to a conclusion last Tuesday morning by Mr. Arnold, the jailer. He had sharpened his nail on the iron gates of his cell until he got it into the shape of a chisel, and had been engaged in his enterprise about three months when caught. He had been in the habit of working at night and sleeping all day on his little pallet over the hole that he had made on the floor. He had already made his way to the back wall of the prison, and there is no doubt that in two more nights every obstacle between him and liberty would have been removed had it not been for an inauspicious movement of Mr. Arnold, which cut off his retreat. He has since been removed to another cell, and wears in the way of an outfit a new set of shackles, and is pinioned tighter than ever to the floor, where he can at leisure cogitate over the vanity of earthly hopes.

CITY ITEMS.

FALL OVERCOATS.—*A fine Assortment, very comfortable in place of the Linen Duster, for travelling at this season. Prices moderate.*

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

SELLING OFF.—
GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1023 Chesnut Street is selling off the entire Stock at less than importing cost.
Below we quote prices of a few leading Articles. Fancy Goods at a still greater Discount from former prices.

White French China	Dinner Sets,	113	pieces	$21 50
" " "	Tea "	44	"	7 00
" " "	Dinner "	46	"	8 00
" Stone "	Tea "			
(Cups with handles)		44	"	3 50
White Stone China	Dinner Sets	97	"	9 50
" " "	Tea Sets (Cups with handles)	46	"	4 00
White Stone China	Chamber Sets			2 50
" " "	Cups and Saucers, set 12 pieces, Cups with handles			65
Parisian Granite	Dining Plates, 9½ inch, per dozen			1 00
Table	Tumblers per dozen			60
"	Goblets "			1 00

Show Room open until 9 o'clock at night.

THE $15 FALL AND WINTER SUITS, which are so popular at this time and so beautifully cut, made, and trimmed, and in such vast varieties that you have only to look upon them and they will speak to you—not in an audible voice, but by a power more potent than words—they will speak to your understanding, to your pecuniary interests, to your personal appearance, even to physical powers, for they adorn you with a full chest and broad and square shoulders. There is nothing to compete with the $15 suits sold at the Great Brown Stone Hall, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT street.

ST. ALBAN'S PLACE.—The residences in this desirable block are being rapidly rented. The uniformity and handsome finish of the houses on both sides of the square, and the magnificent park, running from Twenty-third to Twenty-fourth streets make the thoroughfare one of the finest in the city. The houses are rented at a very low figure by JOSEPH JAMES, No. 801 Gray's Ferry road, and C. M. S. LESLIE, No. 717 Sansom street.

IF LIFE AND HEALTH CAN BE ESTIMATED by dollars and cents, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is worth its weight in gold. It relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, and carries the infant safely through the critical period of teething.

NOT TO BE DETECTED.—The hues imparted to gray heads by PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, are as vivid as those of nature, and the change is not effected by a disregard of cleanliness, as is the case with the other hair-coloring preparations, the VITALIA being eminently clean. No sediment. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

THE LATEST PHENOMENON is a fluid without sediment and without bad smell, that renews the youthful honors of the head, however time may have blanched them, repeating the hue of nature to a shade. This marvel of science is PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR. It stands alone.

Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

THE OLD DOMINION TABLE SAUCE is a purely vegetable preparation for seasoning food. It is highly recommended by physicians, and those who have used it speak highly of its appetizing qualities.

CLIFTON, KELLEYVILLE.—The GREAT AUCTION sale of BUILDING LOTS in the new town of CLIFTON, advertised to come off on Monday, deserves special attention. A FREE EXCURSION TRAIN will leave the West Chester depot at 2 o'clock on that day. Free both ways for grown persons, ladies and gentlemen.

THE LATE IMPROVEMENTS in the American House, Boston, leave little to be wished for by those who quarter under the roof of this leading hotel. Everything fresh and nice; all improvements added, and the unequalled management of the past continued.

DIED.

DESILVER.—September 10th, Mr. HARRISON T. DESILVER.
Due notice of the funeral will be given.

WILLIAMSON.—This morning, at 7 o'clock, JOHN WILLIAMSON, Esq., of Carlisle, Pa., in the 82d year of his age.

MAXWELL.—At his residence in Germantown, on the morning of the 10th instant, EBENEZER MAXWELL, in the 42d year of his age.
Due notice will be given of the funeral.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—REV. J. P. CONKEY will preach to-morrow at half-past 10 A. M. and 8 P. M. 8 20 3t*

☞ THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON Square.—Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. *

☞ OXFORD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD and OXFORD Streets.—Rev. F. L. ROBBINS, pastor, will preach to-morrow morning and evening. *

☞ REV. F. MCCARTHY, OF NEW YORK, will preach for the FOURTH BAPTIST CHURCH, FIFTH and BUTTONWOOD Streets, to-morrow morning and evening. *

☞ ADVENT CHURCH, CORNER OF YORK Avenue and BUTTONWOOD Street.—Service to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rector, Rev. J. W. CLAXTON, will officiate. *

☞ SPRUCE STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—Preaching to-morrow (Sunday) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. J. W. CUSTIS, of Bordentown, N. J., pastor-elect. *

☞ ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROAD Street, below Arch.—Preaching Sunday morning at 10½, and evening at 7½ o'clock, by the pastor, Rev. CHARLES H. PAYNE, D.D. *

☞ FIRST CONGREGATIONAL UNITARIAN CHURCH, corner of TENTH and LOCUST.—Services resumed next Sunday, 11th inst., at usual hour, 10½ o'clock. 9 9 2t*

☞ ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—Service (Choral) and sermon to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. At this service the seats will be free. 8 6 8t*

☞ REV. DR. SAUNDERS WILL PREACH to-morrow evening (Sept. 11), at the SECOND MANTUA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LANCASTER Avenue. "Parental Fidelity." *

☞ REV. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., WILL PREACH in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets, to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. *

☞ TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth.—Rev. G. A. PELTZ, Pastor of the Church, will preach to-morrow morning and evening. Services at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

☞ BETH-EDEN CHRUCH, BROAD AND SPRUCE Streets, will be open for worship on and after to-morrow. 10½ morning, 7½ evening. Preaching by Rev. HOWARD OSGOOD, D. D. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. *

☞ WEST SPRUCE STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Southwest corner of SPRUCE and SEVENTEENTH Streets, Rev. WILLIAM P. BREED, D. D., Pastor. Services to-morrow morning at 10½ and in the evening at a quarter before 8 o'clock. *

☞ SERMON TO YOUNG MEN.—REV. HENRY C. MCCOOK will Preach to Young Men in the SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street, above Chesnut, to-morrow at 7½ P. M. Subject—"Christian Combativeness." All young men invited. Usual service at 10½ A. M. *

☞ THE CHURCH ON FOURTH STREET, above Catherine, will be re-opened for public worship to-morrow, D. V. BENJAMIN WILSON, of Illinois, and author of the "Emphatic Diaglott Translation of the New Testament," will preach at 10·30 A. M. and 7·30 P. M., on "The Things Concerning the Coming Kingdom and the Name of Jesus." Seats free.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For Additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ F A L L

FALL O V E R C O A T S FALL

AT

JOHN WANAMAKER'S,
818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET.

☞ MUSIC SCHOOL.—MRS. ANNIE E. SIMPSON will open her Music School at No. 117 N. TWENTY-FIRST Street (corner of Tower) on SEPTEMBER 12, 1870. Instruction on Piano and Cabinet Organ and in Singing and Harmony. 8 29 1m

☞ STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

CHARLES BLASIUS,
SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE
WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS,
AT THE OLD WAREROOMS,
[4 18t4p
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.

☞ FRUIT AND FLORAL
EXHIBITION,
HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,
Sept. 13 to 16, 1870.

PROMENADE CONCERTS EVERY EVENING.
9 7 5t
A GRAND DISPLAY IS ANTICIPATED.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8, 1870.
The Board of Managers have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable, clear of taxes, on and after the 1st of October next. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on the 18th instant, and remain closed until the 1st of October.
9 10s4t A. E. DOUGHERTY, Treasurer.

☞ T. W. BAILY'S
Old-established WATCH AND JEWELRY Store, No. 622 MARKET Street, six doors below Seventh street. American and Imported Watches, Diamonds, and fine Gold Jewelry and Silver Ware, in every variety, at reasonable prices, and warranted.
N. B.—Please call and examine our stock. No trouble to show goods. 9 2 1m

☞ JOHN SPARHAWK,
MERCANTILE COLLECTION AND LAW AGENCY for Pennsylvania, the Western and Southern States, No. 400 CHESNUT Street. Commissioner for Western States. 8 3 wa 6m

COOPER & CONARD

MOURNING STOCK.

We keep very full lines of the most desirable Black Goods of approved quality, color and make, all well bought of importers direct, and sold at one small profit.

BLACK ALPACAS.

Just opened, two cases Jet Black, without lustre, for deep mourning, and two cases Glossy Alpacas, jet and blue black shades. Lustrous silky pure Black Mohairs, from low to the finest imported. This stock a specialty.

BLACK MERINOES, Etc.

Jet Black French Merinoes and Serges, of Lupin's and other makes. 5-4 wide Lupin's heavy Wool Delaines, as cheap as when gold was par.

BLACK POPLINS.

Black Empress Cloths, from 50c. upwards.
Alpaca Poplins, from 37c. upwards.
Velour Royal Ribbed Ottomans.
Finest Black Wool Poplins.
Passavant's best glossy Black Silk Poplins.

BOMBAZINES, Etc.

Lupin's French and best English Bombazines.
Some of the numbers are very cheap.
French Mohair Tamise, all the qualities.
English jet dead finish Tamise—new.

COURTAULD'S CRAPES.

Black English Crapes, for trimming and veils.
Black English Crape Veils, Crape Collars.
Jouvin's Plain Black Kid Gloves, White Stitched do.

SHAWLS AND SUITS.

Black Thibet Long and Square Shawls.
Bound and Fringed Borders.
Black Woollen Shawls.
Black Suits, ready-made or to order.

BLACK SILKS.

We have not advanced our prices. We are selling a great many to the great satisfaction of our patrons. If a Black Silk buyer is not satisfied the purchase will be cheerfully exchanged.

COOPER & CONARD

S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.

GROCERIES, ETC.

TEAS.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Black and Green Teas,

IN STORE,

AT A HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICE.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,

SUCCESSOR TO

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,

9 1 thstutf4p PHILADELPHIA.

PAPER HANGINGS.

PAPER HANGINGS
THAT WILL WASH.

After years of experiment we can now offer to the trade and public PATENT WASHABLE PLAIN TINTS, which we guarantee will stand washing with a soft brush or sponge, and which require no preparation previous to or after hanging. They need no varnishing, thus preserving their delicate shades free from the hard gloss which is given by varnish.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT

JOHN H. LONGSTRETH'S,

No. 12 North THIRD St.,

9 6 12t4p Sole Agent for Washable Tints.

PIANOS.

☞ GEORGE STECK & CO.'S
PIANOS,
Grand, Square and Upright.
ALSO,
Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs.
AN ELEGANT STOCK AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

J. E. GOULD,
8 26 No. 923 CHESNUT STREET.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE HOUSE and LOT at the N. W. corner of Forty-second street and Kingsessing avenue.
House built of brown stone, three stories, containing 16 rooms, and finished in the best and most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements—one of the most desirable houses in West Philadelphia. Property should be seen to be appreciated. Persons wishing to know the terms and examine the property can do so by calling on JAMES M. SELLERS, until 3½ P. M., at No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, and in the evening at No. 500 S. FORTY-SECOND Street. 9 10tf

CLIFTON, KELLEYVILLE.—GREAT AUCTION SALE of Choice BUILDING LOTS, in the New Town of CLIFTON, on the West Chester Railroad, 6½ miles from the city, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, September 12, 1870, at 2½ o'clock, on the premises.
TITLE PERFECT. TERMS—One-third cash. Balance in one year, with interest. $10 cash on each lot when sold. Deeds free of expense.
A FREE EXCURSION TRAIN will leave the West Chester Depot (Thirty-first and Chesnut streets) at 2 o'clock on that day, and convey grown persons (ladies and gentlemen) to and from the sale FREE. None but grown persons. No tickets required.
T. BIRCH & SON, Auctioneers,
1t No. 1110 CHESNUT Street.

INSTRUCTION.

MUSIC.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER wishes a few more pupils on the Piano. Terms moderate. Address "Music," at this office. 1t*

EDGEHILL SCHOOL,
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.
Next session begins MONDAY, October 3.
For circulars apply to
9 10 tf Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

CARPETINGS.

723 CARPETINGS. 723

PEABODY & WESTON,
Successors to
E. H. GODSHALK & CO.,
No. 723 CHESNUT Street,
ARE OFFERING THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS OF
English Body Brussels,
Crossley's Tapestry Brussels,
3-Plys Ingrains,
Venetian Stairs, Oil Cloths,
Mats, Rugs, Matting, Etc. Etc.
At Moderate Prices.

We are offering a large line of CROSSLEY'S ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, AT LOW PRICES, at the OLD STAND.

PEABODY & WESTON,
No. 723 CHESNUT STREET,
9 10 smw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE.

PURCHASERS OF
COTTAGE CHAMBER SUITS
And the various styles of
BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
WASHSTANDS,
WARDROBES, ETC.,
Finished in imitation of Walnut, Maple, or other "hard woods," and now generally known as "Imitation" or "Painted" Furniture, are hereby informed that every article of our manufacture is
STAMPED WITH OUR INITIALS AND TRADE MARK,
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GERMAN UNITY.

The Views of David Strauss.

A Letter from the Eminent German to Ernest Renan—A Philosophical Review of the War.

David Strauss, the eminent German scholar, has written the following remarkable letter to Ernest Renan, the distinguished French author:—

But who can take pleasure in a literary labor, and especially a labor for international peace, as my life of Voltaire was intended to be, at a moment when the two nations to whose union it was meant to contribute stand in arms against one another? Rightly do you say that this war must cause the deepest distress to all those who have striven for the intellectual association of France and Germany. Rightly do you describe it as a calamity, that now again, for a long time to come, injustice and uncharitable judgment will be the order of the day between the two members of the European family whose sympathy is so indispensable to the work of moral civilization. Rightly do you declare it to be the duty of every friend of truth and justice, at the same time that he unreservedly fulfils his national duty, to preserve himself free from that patriotism which is only party spirit, which narrows the heart and perverts the judgment. You say that you had hoped that the war might still be exorcised (beschworen). We Germans had the same hope in every case since 1866 when war seemed to threaten, yet in general we have held a war with France, as a consequence of the events of that war, to be inevitable—so inevitable that here and there one heard the question asked with dissatisfaction:—"Why did not Prussia declare war sooner; for instance, on occasion of the Luxemburg affair, and so bring things to an issue?" Not that we wished for war; but we knew the French well enough to know that they would wish for war. It is now as it was with the Seven Years' War, the consequence of the Silesian conquests of Frederick the Great. Frederick did not desire that war, but he knew that Maria Theresa desired it, and would not rest till she had found confederates. An established ascendancy is not readily renounced either by a monarch or a people. They will make efforts to preserve it until it is decisively taken from them. So was it with Austria, so it is now with France; both of them against Prussia, by whose side the whole of non-Austrian Germany, better instructed, is this time standing. Since the epoch of Richelieu and Louis XIV, France has been accustomed to play the first *role* among European nations, and in this claim she was strengthened by Napoleon I. The claim was based on her strong politico-military organization, and still more on the classical literature which, in the course of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, had grown up in France, and made her language and her culture supreme in the world. But the immediate condition of this supremacy of France was the weakness of Germany; ever against France united, unanimous and quick to move, divided, discordant, and unwieldy, Germany stood. Yet every nation has its time, and, if it is of the right sort, not one time alone. Germany had had its time in the sixteenth century, in the age of the Reformation. It had paid dearly for this pre-eminence in the convulsions of a thirty years' war, which threw it back not only into political feebleness, but into intellectual stagnation. Yet things were far from having come to an end with it. It saw its time again. It began its work on that side where France had fixed the roots, not indeed of its power, but of its true right to European ascendancy. It fashioned itself in silence; it produced a literature; it gave to the world a succession of poets and thinkers who took their place by the side of the French classics of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries as something more than equals. If in finish of cosmopolitan understanding and cultivation, in clearness and eloquence, they fell short of the French, in depth of thought as much as in strength of feeling they surpassed them. The idea of humanity, of the harmonious cultivation of human nature in individual as in common life, was developed in German literature in the last 25 years of the eighteenth, and the first 25 years of the present century.

The result of this was that Germany won the intellectual leadership of Europe, while France still maintained its political ascendancy, though latterly in hard struggle with England. But the literary outburst of Germany was either fruitless bloom, or it was destined to be followed by political regeneration. In the time of Napoleon, France had laid Germany prostrate before her; the yoke was thrown off in the War of Liberation of 1813–'14. But the ground of our powerlessness, the want of political unity, was not removed; on the contrary, if the German empire had long been anything but a shadow, now even the shadow had vanished. Germany had become a motley aggregate of greater and smaller independent states. This independence itself may have been a mere show, but it was yet real enough to make all energetic action of the whole body impossible, while, on the other hand, the "*Bundestag*," which had to represent the unity, made its existence discernible in nothing but the repression of all free motion in the individual states. If France was again taken with the humor to aggrandize itself at our cost, it was not Germany, but Russia and England, that had to restrain it. That was keenly felt in Germany; it was felt by the men who had fought in the liberation war; who, during the dismal years of reaction, saw quite another seed spring up than that which they were conscious of having sown; it was felt by the young men who had grown up in the thought and the sufferings of these wars. Thus it was that strivings after unity during the succeeding time had something very youthful, immature, and romantic about them. The German idea haunted them as a familiar—as the shadow of the old empire. That the Governments of the time attached so great importance to the students' clubs and democratic machinations, as they were called, only showed how bad their conscience was.

The storm of your July revolution cleared our atmosphere to some degree without carrying us essentially forward. There was now too much observation of a dissimilarly constituted nation; for every people first of all must look to its own work, to its own nature and history. In the Chambers of our smaller States there was life enough, many robust forces were aroused, but the narrow range of their activity made their horizon equally narrow. As Prussia and Austria remained closed to constitutional life, and held together in opposing its spread in the smaller States, in these latter hostility to the "*Bundestag*," the pitiful remnant of German unity, passed for patriotism. Indeed, it could not long be concealed that nothing could come of spirited speeches in the small States, so long as their Governments could fall back upon the "Bundestag," that is, upon the two obsolete leading States. Thoughts of a representation of the people in the Bund were floating; in Prussia a hopeful, if imperfect step was being taken in the meeting of the United "Llanderstag;" when, for the second time, an impulse from your country—the February revolution—struck into the cause of German development. These French influences were dangerous for us only so long as they found us weak; in proportion as we gained internal strength, they became more and more desirable, so that this last, which was thought to be most unfortunate for us is to-day bringing to our view more auspicious consequences than all earlier ones. The impulse of 1848 came upon us at a moment when in each of the German States men had come to be convinced of the fruitlessness of all separate strivings for freedom and popular well-being, and at one stroke it forced the idea of German unity to the surface. In the German Parliament, elected by the general vote, this thought gained for the first time a political organ, before whose moral authority all existing individual powers had for some time to fall into the back ground. But if during the twenty years of reaction the idea of German unity had had its life principally among our students, so he who would deride might say that in 1848 it had passed to the professors, and so far at least with truth as in every educated German, according to the common expression, there was something of a professor. Enough; the thing was very thoroughly in theory, but also very impracticably, set going. In fencing principles of right, and debating over paragraphs of the Constitution, invaluable time was lost, till, unobserved, the actual powers had regained their strength, and the ideal fabric of new Germany dissolved like a castle in the clouds. From such airy heights the German imperial throne had been offered to a prince who, although in other respects the man of the people, had yet so much true insight that he could neither believe himself to be the right man for the crown, nor the crown itself to be a possibility. The attempts which he then made to appropriate some part of what had been offered to him ended even more pitifully than the attempt of the German people to constitute itself anew. In the course of these struggles the dualism of Austria and Prussia had more and more brought itself before men's eyes as the essential misfortune of Germany. During Metternich's time, Prussia had been kept in tow by Austria, and this had been thought the guarantee of all order and security. Its present attempts, each more earnest than the last, to have its own will and to carry out its own proper aims, were not less disagreeable than novel to Austrian policy. Whatever, therefore, from this time onward, was undertaken or promoted in Germany by Prussia, beginning with the Zollverein, was both secretly and openly opposed by Austria. Germany fell into the condition of a wagon with one horse before and another of equal strength pulling behind, with no hope of moving. But the times educate their men, provided that among the young growth there are characters of the right stuff, and that these find themselves in their right places. Herr von Bismarck was a man of such stuff, and in his position in the "Bundestag" in Frankfort he was in the right place for penetrating into the inmost seat of Germany's weakness. It was indeed his Prussian pride which swore revenge upon Austria for the humiliations which she had destined for Prussia; but in this he was not unconscious that, with Prussia, Germany also would be helped forward. On occasion of the war in Schleswig-Holstein, the phenomenon was for a moment seen of the two horses pulling side by side; yet the end was hardly attained before the old opposition began again. Now was the time to cut the traces which fastened the back-pulling horse to the wagon; so would it be an easy task for the other to move it forward. A true Columbus egg, this thought. It would have seemed that every one must have shared it, yet there was but one man—if the thought was not his alone—who conceived the true means to carry it into effect.

In the life of nations as of individuals there are times when that which we have long wished and striven for presents itself in so strange a shape that we recognize it not, and even turn away from it in displeasure and resentment. So was it with the Austrian war of 1866 and its consequences. It brought to us Germans what we had so long wished for, but it brought it not in the manner that we had wished, and therefore a great part of the German nation thrust it away from them. We had hoped to work at the unity of Germany from the popular idea, from the popular desire, from the thoughts of its best men. Now it was by the action of the *de facto* powers, by blood and iron, that we saw the road cut out. We had hoped so wide and so high had been the range of the idea to include in one constitution the entire German race. Now, as the result of actually present relations, not only the Germans in Austria, but the intermediary South German States, remained excluded. It needed time to reconcile German Idealism, and perhaps German obstinacy, with the fact which it found before it; but the might, nay, the reasonableness of this fact, was so irresistible that in the shortest time the better view had made a most happy progress.

That which in no small measure contributed to throw a light even upon the most blinded was the attitude which France took up toward these events. France had let it be seen that she hoped to strengthen her preeminence by means of the internal conflicts of her neighbor; when she found herself deceived in this hope, she could not disguise her vexation. From this time onward we Germans could regulate the value we attached to our political relations by the French estimate of them; for their value was exactly the reverse to the one and the other people. The sour looks which France cast on Prussia and the Northern Confederation taught us that in these two lay our safety. Her oglings with the unconfederated South taught us that in the latter lay our greatest weakness. Every movement which Prussia made, not to force the South German States to join it but merely to keep the door open to them, was suspected by France, and made an occasion of intervention. Even in a question so entirely non-political as the subvention of the Mont St. Gothard Railway, the Gallic cock crowed martially. Since the fall of Napoleon, France has three times altered its Constitution; on none of these occasions did Germany think of interfering; it has always recognized the right of its neighbor to remodel the inside of his house according to his need or conscience, even according to his caprice. Were our German transactions of 1866 and subsequently a different matter? Did the panels with which we lined our hitherto notoriously uninhabitable house, the rafters that we strengthened, the walls that we carried up, shake our neighbor's house? Did they threaten to intercept its light or air? Did they expose it to danger from fire? No such thing. It was simply that our house appeared to him too noble. This neighbor of ours, he wished to possess the finest and highest house in the whole street, and above all must *ours* not be too strong. We must not have the means of making it fast; he must never be deprived of the power to do what he had already done several times, of taking possession of a few of our rooms whenever it suited him, and throwing them into his own house. Yet in remodeling our house we had made no claim whatever to those portions of it which our violent neighbor had appropriated in bygone days, but had left them to him, and given him the right of prescription. But now, indeed, since he has appealed to the sword, these old questions rise up again.

France will not give up its European primacy. Only, if it has a right to this, has it a right to interfere with our internal questions? But on what is this pretended right to the primacy based? In cultivation, Germany has long placed itself on a level with France. The equal rank of our literature has long been recognized by the representatives of that of France. The just proportion in which, thanks to a well-devised school education, moral and intellectual training has penetrated every class of our people, is envied by the best men among the French. The exclusion of the Reformation from France, greatly as it contributed to strengthen its political power, had an equally great effect in destroying its intellectual and moral well-being. But even in political capacity we have now fully come up to the French, though slowly. The Revolution of 1789 appeared to give them an immense advantage over us. We have to thank it for loosening us from many chains, which otherwise would have weighed upon us far into the future; what we have seen in France since the Revolution has not been of a character to frighten us out of our competition. Limited governments appear to have come into being only to be undermined, to sink into anarchy, as this in its turn into despotism. Whether constitutional monarchy, in which you, no less than myself, recognize the only durable form of government for Europe (exceptional conditions put aside), can ever strike its roots deep in France, appears to be doubtful to yourself in your admirable essay on the subject; at least it is your wish rather than your hope. That I am not blind to the many good qualities of the French nation; that I recognize in it an essential and indispensable member of the European national family, a beneficent leaven in their mingling, it is as little necessary that I should assure you, as that you should assure me of the like unperverted estimation of the German people and their merits, on your side. But nations as well as individuals have, as the reverse side of their merits, not less conspicuous faults, and in relation to these faults our two nations have for centuries enjoyed a very different, nay, totally opposite training. We Germans, in the hard school of calamity and dishonor, in which your countrymen in great measure were our relentless schoolmasters and chasteners, have learned to recognize our essential and hereditary faults under their true form—our visionariness, our slowness, and, above all, our want of unity, as the hindrances of all national success. We have taken ourselves to task, we have striven against these failings, and sought more and more to rid ourselves of them. On the other hand, the national faults of the French, pampered by a succession of French monarchs, were for a long time intensified by success, and not cured even by misfortune. The craving for glitter and fame; the tendency to grasp at these rather by sounding adventurous achievements without than by silent efforts within; the pretension to stand at the head of nations, and the thirst to patronize and plunder them all; all these faults which lie in the Gallic nature, as those above named do in the German, were fostered to such an extent by Louis XIV, by the first, and by (let us hope) the last Napoleon, that the national character has suffered the deepest injury. Glory in particular, which one of your ministers has recently called the first word in the French language, is rather its worst and most pernicious—one which it would do well to strike out of its dictionary for a long time to come. It is the golden calf round which the nation has for centuries kept up its dance; it is the Moloch at whose altar it has sacrificed and is even now again sacrificing its own sons, and the sons of neighboring nations; it is the *ignis fatuus* which has lured it from fields of prosperous labor into the wilderness and often to the brink of the precipice. And while those earlier monarchs, Napoleon I especially, were themselves possessed by this national demon, and therefore went even into their unjust wars with something of sincerity, with the present Napoleon it is the conscious cunning desire to lead the nation astray into aims of self-seeking, to draw their attention away from their moral and political destitution within; that is, by ever and ever stirring up the national passion for glitter, fame, and depredation. Against Russia in the Crimea, against Austria in Italy, he was successful. In Mexico he met with sensible disaster. Against Prussia he let the right moment slip. At the beginning of this year the world could for a moment believe that he was in good faith leaving this path and turning to that of internal reform, in the sense of rational freedom and administrative amendment, till his backward spring to the *plebiscitum* convinced all the world that he was still his old self. From that time, too, Germany had everything to fear, rather should I say, everything to hope. That unity which he desired to frustrate is ours. The unheard-of claim which lay in his demand on the King of Prussia was as comprehensible and intolerable to the poorest peasant in the march as to the kings and dukes south of the Main. The spirit of 1813–14 swept like a storm through every German land, and already the first events of the war have given us a pledge that a nation who fights only for that which it feels both the right and the power in itself, cannot fail of its end. This end for which we struggle is simply the equal recognition of the European peoples, the security that for the future a restless neighbor shall no more at his pleasure disturb us in the works of peace, and rob us of the fruits of our labor. For this we desire a guarantee, and only when this is given can we speak of a friendly understanding, of a harmonious combination of the two neighboring peoples in all the labors of civilization and humanity; but not till that time when the French people shall find its false road closed to it, will it be able to open its ear to voices like your own, which for long time past have called it to the true road, the road of honest effort, of self-control, and morality.

I have written in greater detail than pleases me individually, and, indeed, than is becoming; but our German affairs and aspirations easily rise before the foreigner as a mere mist, and to make them a little clear some minuteness is unavoidable. You will, perhaps, think it even less becoming that these lines come to you in print, not in writing. In ordinary times I would certainly have asked your consent to their publication; but as things are now the right moment would have passed before my request could reach you and your answer come to my hands; and I think that it is not ill done if, in this crisis, two men of the two nations, each in his own nation independent, and far from political matters, freely, though without passion, address one another, on the causes and the meaning of the war. For my utterance will seem to me only then to have its true worth, if it gives you occasion to express yourself in like manner from your own point of view.

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Fall term will begin September 12.
Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.
A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.
GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
8 17tf Principals.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia. Day and Boarding School. This institution, having successfully completed its fourth year, has become one of the established schools of our city. Its course of study includes a thorough English and Classical Education, embracing Mental, Moral, and Physical culture.
Its ninth session will open on MONDAY, September 12. For terms, etc., apply at the school.
8 29tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, Principal.

FILDON SEMINARY.—MISS CARR'S SELECT Boarding School for Young Ladies will REOPEN SEPTEMBER 14, 1870.
It is situated at the York Road Station of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.
The Principal may be consulted personally at her residence during the summer, or by letter addressed to Shoemakertown Post Office, Montgomery county, Pa. Circulars can be obtained also at the office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, Philadelphia.
8 8

THE SIXTEENTH—ACADEMIC YEAR OF SPRING GARDEN ACADEMY, N. E. corner of EIGHTH and BUTTONWOOD Streets, begins Tuesday, September 6. Thorough preparation for Business or College. Applications received on and after Monday, August 22.
CHARLES A. WALTERS, A. M.,
8 18 1m Principal.

CENTRAL INSTITUTE, N. W. CORNER OF TENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, will reopen MONDAY, September 5. Parents are invited to call after August 29. Boys prepared for business or for college. JOHN P. LAMBERTON, A. M.,
8 22 1m Principal.

THE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GIRLS,
No. 3917 LOCUST Street,
will be reopened September 12, by
MRS. A. J. RUSSELL and
9 6 12t* MISS MELISSA GREGORY.

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS' ENGLISH CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 1908 MOUNT VERNON Street, reopens September 5 Thorough preparation for Business or College. Has a Preparatory Department for small Boys.
8 27 1m Rev. J. G. SHINN, A. M., Principal.

WEST PENN SQUARE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 South MERRICK Street (formerly Mrs. M. E. Mitchell's.) The Fall Term of this school will begin on THURSDAY, September 15. MISS AGNES IRWIN,
8 31 tS15 Principal.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN, NORTH-WEST PENN SQUARE.—The school year for 1870 and 1871 will commence on MONDAY, the 12th of September. T. W. BRAIDWOOD,
8 31 12t Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, No. 1642 GREEN Street. Duties resumed September 14.
REV. ENOCH H. SUPPLEE, A. M.,
9 9 6t* Principal.

WEST CHESNUT STREET INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 4035 Chesnut street, West Philadelphia, will re-open MONDAY, September 12.
9 3 3w* MISS E. T. BROWN, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, No. 1922 MOUNT VERNON Street. Sixth Semi-Annual Term begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.
Call or send for circular. 9 2 2w

JANE M. HARPER WILL REOPEN HER School for Boys and Girls, N. W. corner of EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets, on the 14th of 9th month (September), 1870. Ages 6 to 13. 9 8 1m

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, A SELECT family Boarding-school for boys, will reopen Sept. 12, 1870. For Circulars address J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal, South Amboy, N. J. 8 2tuths26t*

MISS CLEVELAND'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, September 19, at No. 2023 DELANCEY Place. 9 5 13t*

THE MISSES ROGERS WILL REOPEN their School for Young Ladies and Children at No. 1914 PINE Street, on MONDAY, Sept. 5. 9 3 12t

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR.—H. D. GREGORY, A. M., will reopen his Classical and English School, No. 1108 MARKET Street, on September 5. 8 22 1m*

$150 A YEAR, BOARD AND TUITION, AT Episcopal Academy, BERLIN, New Jersey. 9 7 10t*

THE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above Spruce, will be re-opened September 5th.
8 22 2m J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal.

COURTLAND SAUNDERS COLLEGE, FOR Young Men, Youth, and Small Boys, Phila. 6 28t

PIANIST FOR MUSICAL ENTERTAINMETS or Dancing Soirees, No. 110 S. ELEVENTH Street. 18 31 1m
Reference—Mr. Boner, No. 1102 Chesnut street.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 208 S. FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA., Sept. 8, 1870.
Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. of MONDAY, the 10th day of October, 1870, for clearing the channel of the Schuylkill river at its mouth, at Gibson's Point, and above to the Chesnut Street Bridge.
The channel is to be dredged at the places named to obtain a width of one hundred and fifty (150) feet, and a depth of eighteen (18) feet at mean low water. The material to be removed is mostly sand. It must be disposed of in conformity with the regulations of the Board of Port Wardens.
The amount to be excavated is about 40,000 cubic yards. Proposals will state the price per cubic yard measured in the scows, and the time of commencing and completing the work.
A deduction of ten (10) per centum on partial payments will be made until the completion of the work.
No contract will be entered into for working after the 30th of June, 1871.
Blank forms for proposals will be furnished by this Office, and any other information practicable to give.
The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.
Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Dredging the Schuylkill River."
J. D. KURTZ,
9 9 6t Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION,
LEAGUE ISLAND, Sept. 6, 1870.
SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for repairs and embankments," and addressed to the undersigned, for repairing and strengthening about 500 lineal rods of the embankments at League Island, will be received at this office till 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of September, 1870, at which time bids will be opened and bidders are invited to be present.
Plans and specifications for this work can be seen and further information had, upon application to the Civil Engineer at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.
Bidders will be particular to state the price per lineal rod at which they will contract to do this work in accordance with the specifications, and also at what time the work would be completed.
No additional allowance will be made for any extra work caused by floods or other casualties that may affect the work.
(Signed) J. MADISON FRAILEY,
9 8 thstuit Commandant.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
3 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
JOHN H. MURPHY, President,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
MANUFACTURE WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.
WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
Office and Warehouse,
4 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.
Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
8 25 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
3 15 A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 8 3p4

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS IN Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS
AND
SHIP CHANDLERS,
No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.
ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N DELAWARE Avenue.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR NEW YORK,
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY,
are now receiving freight at
FIVE CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, TWO CENTS PER FOOT, OR HALF CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.
INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.
NOTICE.—On and after September 15 rates by this Company will be 10 cents per 100 pounds or 4 cents per foot, ship's option; and regular shippers by this line will only be charged the above rate all winter. Winter rates commencing December 15. For further particulars apply to JOHN F. OHL,
2 8 t PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

SHIPPING.

FOR TEXAS PORTS.
The Steamship Hercules
WILL SAIL FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT ON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, at 8 A. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with Morgan's lines from New Orleans to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS at as low rates as by any other route.
Through bills of lading also given to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis, in connection with the St. Louis and New Orleans Packet Company.
For further information apply to
WILLIAM L. JAMES,
General Agent,
9 10 6t No. 130 South THIRD Street.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Cork (via Halifax), Tuesday, Sept. 6, at 1 P.M.
City of Antwerp, Thursday, Sept. 8, at 1 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, September 10, at 2 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Sept. 17, at 10 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.	Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	39
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.;
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street, on FRIDAY of each week (at 9 A. M.):—
ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckley.
SALVOR, 600 tons, Captain Ashcroft.
SEPTEMBER, 1870.
J. W. Everman, Friday, Sept. 2.
Salvor, Friday, Sept. 9.
J. W. Everman, Friday, Sept. 16.
Salvor, Friday, Sept. 23.
J. W. Everman, Friday, Sept. 30.
Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.
Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.
Rates as low as by any other route.
Insurance one-half per cent. effected at the office in first-class companies.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed on day of sailing.
SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 3 DOCK Street,
Or WILLIAM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 6 24

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The ACHILLES will sail for New Orleans direct, on Tuesday September 6, at 8 A. M.
The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Tuesday, September 6.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.
WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, September 10, at 8 A. M.
The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, September 10.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.
SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Friday, September 16, at 8 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Wednesday, September ——.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 13 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 5 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17 t No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

TRUE CHRISTIANITY.

Great as has been the number of ascetic Christians, there is nothing ascetic in Christianity. That element is entirely wanting in the teachings of Christ. The "Man of Sorrows" continually invites his disciples to joy, and to fulness of joy. Sorrow does not belong to the intimate essence of religion, though it be its ever accompanying shadow.

False views of repentance as little else than grief and pain, connected with equally false views of merit, led imperfect Christians at a very early age to undertake methods of self-punishment. The more they suffered here the less they should suffer hereafter. An exaggerated emphasis was laid on penitence as penance, penalty, and pain. Human sorrow came to be considered as a recompense, reparation, or satisfaction to God. So much voluntary trouble was set off against so much sin. More speculative minds, especially those of the Oriental Church, brought in a theory to support and recommend the practice, namely, that the soul could be best purified by the mortification of the body. Out of these prepossessions grew the whole system of hermitages, vigils, lenten fasts, and varied self-inflictions which have succeeded in leaving their mark on the religion of Rome and the Oriental churches. The most remarkable thing about this is, that there is nothing like it in the Gospel. There everything in it has the sweet innocent fragrance of childhood. Sufferings appear, indeed, but it is from the defect of piety, and not its abundance. Faith, hope and love tend to make the primitive believer happy; and a smile irradiates his countenance when amidst persecution, which perfectly agrees with the injunctions so often given in the Scriptures that we should live a life of joy.—*Dr. J. W. Alexander.*

THE DUNKARDS.

[In our issue of last Saturday we published under the head of "Religious Intelligence" a paragraph about the Missouri Dunkards, to which exception has been taken by a member of that sect, who sends us the following communication, which will be found to contain some interesting information about a religious body that is but little known to the general public. We would remind our readers and the writer of the following communication that the paragraph in question referred particularly to the Dunkards of Missouri, and that it was in no respect intended to reflect in any way upon the sect or its peculiar observances either in that State or elsewhere.—ED.]

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

Your attention is respectfully called to the "religious column" of your issue of Saturday, the 3d inst. Under the heading "Dunkards" are several errors, of which, it is hoped, you will publish a correction. How any writer could *ignorantly* make so many misstatements in so short an article is hard to conceive.

He says:—"The Missouri Dunkards have just been holding their annual meeting." The Dunkards, German Baptists, or, as they designate themselves, The Brethren, are an undivided denomination; that is, they have but *one* annual meeting, which is a general conference, and is always held on the first two or three days immediately following Whit Sunday.

He next asserts, "They have no church buildings of their own, but preach in other churches or in sheds or barns—in short, wherever they can get a chance." It is true their plain but often commodious meeting-houses may not deserve to be called churches, yet such as they are, there are hundreds of them scattered over our country from New Jersey to California. If the writer in question would take the trouble he could find a "Dunkard" meeting-house in this city, on Crown street, below Callowhill, and another at Germantown. They *very seldom* "preach in other churches," but quite often in the dwelling-houses or barns of isolated members, and frequently under the shady foliage of the grove or forest.

He says, "They have no ordained preachers." All their ministers are ordained according to what is supposed to be the scriptural mode. It is true they have no diplomal authority from a theological seminary, but are chosen from among the laity of the congregation needing a preacher by a general and secret ballot without nominations. "Electioneering" is strictly prohibited, so that, if Divine guidance is sought, which is always recommended by the elders, its exercise may not be prevented by human influence. Their preachers are farmers, mechanics, doctors, teachers, etc., and as they receive no compensation they follow their secular occupations for a living.

This writer is correct in saying, "The Dunkards baptize by immersion," but this does not fully describe their mode. The candidate takes the kneeling posture, and is thrice immersed, face foremost.

He says further—and but for this, very likely no notice would have been taken of his article—"They maintain as a religious ceremonial feet washing, the men washing the feet of the women and the women of the men." I have without hesitation used the masculine pronoun in reference to this writer, for no *lady* would pen such a scandalous slander upon her sex as is the above assertion.

If this writer would go into a Dunkard meeting-house at the time of a love-feast, where the ordinance of feet-washing is practised, or upon any other occasion, he would find the seats free; but see a scrupulous separation of the sexes, the males occupying one side of the house and the females the other. When the sisters "wash one another's feet" they generally occupy the seats at the extremity of their side of the building. The spectators of their own sex being seated between them and the men, exclude, in a great measure, from the observation of the latter the performance of the ordinance by the former. A DUNKARD.

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

EPISCOPAL.

—The official report of the various committees having charge of the Sheltering Arms Bazaar, New York, shows that the sum of $62,728 has been realized, besides about $1000 not yet collected.

—Bishop Kerfoot, of Pittsburg, Pa., strongly urges the wisdom of the free-seat system. Of the sixty regular Episcopal parishes in his diocese, but one-fourth rent their pews; in all the rest the seats are free.

—Miss Stocker, of Boston, has left a legacy of $5000 to the Assistant Bishop of Ohio, in trust, for the education of young men for the ministry.

—The Rev. Milo Mahan, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and recently elected Professor of Systematic Divinity in the Theological Seminary of New York, died on Sunday, 4th inst., in Baltimore.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—In thirteen new Congregational churches in the vicinity of Boston, says the *Christian Union*, a noticeable feature is the provision for social religious life in the way of parlors, kitchens, and small conference-rooms.

—Rev. Enoch Pond, D. D., President and Waldo Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Pastoral Duties in the Bangor Theological Seminary, has resigned his office, to take effect when a successor shall be found. He retires with an annual appropriation of one thousand dollars, and the use of a house through life. Dr. Pond has been connected with the seminary thirty-eight years, having been elected Professor in 1832.—*Congregationalist.*

—The Rhode Island churches are to celebrate the 250th anniversary of Congregationalism in this country by a council representing all the Congregational Churches of the State, which is to meet in Providence, October 11th. There will be a public dinner at Roger Williams Hall, and in the afternoon Mark Hopkins, D. D., will deliver a commemorative discourse. In the evening addresses will be made by President Angell, of Vermont University, and by Rev. L. P. Langworthy.

—A new term of the Pacific Theological Seminary commenced on the 8th of August. Seven students were in attendance, with a prospect of more. The Rev. Drs. Benton and Mooar were at their posts, and the prospects of the seminary are encouraging.

—The Rev. Dr. Nathan Lord, ex-President of Dartmouth College, is lying very low at his home in New Hampshire. He has no particular disease, but is sinking under the infirmities of age. About ten years ago he felt constrained to resign his official trusts at Hanover, because of approaching weakness of body, and since then has kept from public sight.

—The Rev. J. S. Bingham, D. D., of East Boston, has decided to accept the call of the church at Dubuque, Iowa, tendered for the third time.

—The Rev. J. Edwards Bell, late of this city, has left the Baptist denomination and joined the Congregationalists, and has accepted a call from the Old South parish, Reading.

—Professor Park, of Andover, is expected to leave England about the 17th inst. His health has been greatly invigorated.

—The Rev. J. A. Daly has accepted the call of the First Congregational Church in Williamsport, Pa., and will begin work there at once.

METHODIST.

—The Methodist Church in Omaha, Nebraska, rent places of business under their meeting house for $10,000 a year.

—The Trustees of the Pacific Methodist College (Methodist Episcopal Church, South) have determined to remove that institution from Vacaville to Santa Rosa, California, where liberal donations have been offered.

—It is announced that Mr. Childs, of New York, has inserted a clause in his will bequeathing $30,000 for a new professorship in the Wesleyan University, Middletown.

—The Indianapolis correspondent of the *Western Advocate* states that the United Brethren Church at Indianapolis has come over bodily to the Methodist Episcopal Church, including several prominent ministers and congregations in and adjacent to the city. The cause of this defection among the "Brethren" is said to be the extreme measure adopted at their last annual conference touching secret societies.

—In Nevada the preachers of the Methodist Church are this year 23; last year, 26. The churches are seven instead of eight; the Sunday schools are fewer by three; but property in churches and parsonages has increased by $4900.

—R. B. Dunn, Esq., of Waterville, Maine, a prominent layman in the Methodist Episcopal Church, has given $10,000 to the "Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Female Collegiate Institute."

—The African Methodist Episcopal Church reports 350,000 communicants, 25,000 probationers, 1000 travelling, 5000 local preachers, and 7 bishops.

—A Methodist frm New York has informed Mr. Pierce that he will give $1000 towards building a Methodist church in Salt Lake City, to be worth not less than $25,000, whenever the friends may decide to commence the enterprise. A wealthy and liberal member of the Methodist Church from Pennsylvania, sojourning here a short time ago, left word with Mr. Pierce that, whenever called for, a liberal sum from himself was at the disposal of the friends for the erection of a first-class Methodist church in Salt Lake City.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—A. Champion, of Rochester, N. Y., has subscribed ten thousand dollars to the Presbyterian memorial fund.

—The Presbyterian Churches of New Orleans have just organized a number of parochial schools in that city, for the education of the children of their congregations. This has been done on account of an "entire loss of confidence in the Public School system as now administered there."

—Rev. Dr. Prentiss, of New York city, has declined the appointment to the Theological Professorship in Chicago, made by the Presbyterian General Assembly in May last.

—The death is announced of Rev. William C. Anderson, D. D., of the Presbytery of New Albany. He was for some years President of Miami University.

—Those members of the Congregational churches of Washington, D. C., who followed the Rev. Dr. Boynton, have given up the attempt to form a new church, and have united themselves, one hundred in number, with the Assembly's Presbyterian Church, and on Wednesday of last week that church invited Rev. Dr. Boynton to become its pastor, with a salary of $2500.

—Churches have been organized, during the last year, in connection with the Foreign Missions of the Southern Presbyterian Church, in Campinas, one of the largest inland cities in the empire of Brazil; in Barranquilla, the largest seaport town in the United States of Colombia; in the great city of Hanchou, in Central China; whilst large additions have been made to the membership of those previously organized in the Southwestern Indian Territory.

—The Rev. Dr. J. A. Lyon, now pastor of the church in Columbus, Miss., has been elected Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in the University of Mississippi.

—In High Bridge Church, in Rockbridge county, Va., the ladies of the church have raised a sum sufficient to complete the payment for the manse occupied by their pastor, the Rev. P. B. Price.

—United Presbyterian churches of Allegheny county, Pa., count as follows:—Congregations, 45; church edifices, 44; value of church property, $773,500; churches will accommodate 22,950.

—The Rev. Julius Straus, having changed his views on the subject of psalmody and communion, and having made known his views to his presbytery (Muskingum), his name has been dropped from the roll.

BAPTIST.

—The Rev. Dr. Hendrickson has instituted a suit against the Columbia Square, or Second Baptist Church, San Francisco, for the recovery of $1,612·45 back salary.

—The regular quarterly meeting of ministers of the Baptist churches of this city and vicinity was held at the Baptist church in Roxborough, Twenty-first ward, on Tuesday last. There were about sixty divines present. The meeting was called to order at 10½ A. M. and a theological essay read. At noon the company proceeded to the chapel of the church, where a bountiful repast had been provided by the lady members of the church. After dinner the meeting was again called to order in the church, and after transacting the usual routine of business, adjourned, highly pleased with their visit to this delightful locality.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, PA., Sept. 7, 1870.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large amount of Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, and Quartermaster's Stores.

Amongst the articles to be sold are 18,000 *blankets* (woollen), and 50,000 *knit shirts*. Also pants, jackets, overcoats, etc., etc.

Printed catalogues can be obtained on application at this Office.

Terms of sale—10 per cent. down, remainder on delivery.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster General,
Brevet Major General U. S. Army.

9 8 6t

GROCERIES, ETC.

WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY,

PURE CIDER AND WINE VINEGAR,

GREEN GINGER, MUSTARD SEED, SPICES, ETC.

All the requisites for preserving and pickling purposes.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

6 11 tf

FINANCIAL.

A DESIRABLE

Safe Home Investment

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a

First and Only Mortgage.

The Bonds are issued in

$1000s, $500s and $200s.

The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October.

Free of State and United States Taxes.

The price at present is

90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

Dealers in Government Securities,

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Dealers in Government Securities

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board o Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

No. 114 S. THIRD Street,

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UNITED STATES SECURITIES

Bought, Sold and Exchanged on Most Liberal Terms.

GOLD

Bought and Sold at Market Rates.

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Pacific Railroad Bonds

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Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission Only.

Accounts received and Interest allowed on Daily Balances, subject to check at sight.

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NOTICE.

TO TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS.

The cheapest investment authorized by law are

General Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

APPLY TO

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.

Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York. 1 8

FINANCIAL.

Wilmington and Reading

RAILROAD

Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

6 5 PHILADELPHIA.

AN EXCELLENT INVESTMENT!

10 Per Cent. First Mortgage Land Grant Bonds

OF THE

Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company,

At 95 and Accrued Interest.

Coupons payable January and July at Ocean Bank, New York.

Secured by mortgage of the CANAL, its tolls, franchises, and EQUIPMENTS, and 200,000 ACRES of very valuable and carefully selected

IRON, COPPER, PINE, AND OTHER TIMBER LANDS,

Worth at the lowest estimate five to eight times the amount of the mortgage.

Whole Issue $500,000,

Of which a balance of only $160,000 remains unsold.

This Ship Canal—after five years labor and an expenditure of nearly a million of dollars, besides nearly half a million more for machinery and equipments—is nearly finished, and will be entirely completed the present season.

The tolls on the present commerce of Lake Superior would not only pay the interest on these bonds, but large dividends also to the Stockholders. This trade will be increased immensely next season when the grain from the great wheat-producing regions of Minnesota shall pass by this route (as it necessarily must) to the seaboard, by way of the railroad from St. Paul to Duluth, now just completed.

Send for maps and circulars.

For sale at 95 and accrued interest by

B. K. JAMISON & CO., Bankers,

COR. THIRD AND CHESNUT STS.

8 6 tf PHILADELPHIA.

LAKE SHORE

AND

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN

RAILWAY COMPANY

SEVEN PER CENT.

Consolidated Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the purpose of providing for the payment of its several mortgage debts as they become due, has executed a mortgage to the Union Trust Company, of New York, as Trustee, upon the whole of its Railroad and branches, payable on the first day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred.

COUPON BONDS of $1000 each will be issued, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of January and July, in each year, and REGISTERED BONDS of $1000, $5000, and $10,000 each, without coupons, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of January, April, July, and October, in each year, principal and interest payable at the office of the Union Trust Company in New York.

We call the attention of investors especially to this class of REGISTERED BONDS, which, on account of the SECURITY AFFORDED AGAINST LOSS BY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR OTHERWISE, AND THE PAYMENT OF QUARTERLY INTEREST, offer an investment peculiarly desirable.

A limited amount of these bonds can be purchased at 97½, and accrued interest, upon application to

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

NO. 18 BROAD STREET,

NEW YORK. 8 8 1m

Application may be made to

Messrs. GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE.

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

FREE OF ALL TAXES,

At 85, and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act o Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

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DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.

COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.

REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. (8 27 6m

No. 203 S. SIXTH St., Philada.

AUCTION SALES.

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS
CASH AUCTION HOUSE,
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 9 tf

FURS! FURS!
FIRST LARGE TRADE SALE
OF
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED FURS,
CARRIAGE
AND
SLEIGH ROBES, ETC.
By Catalogue,
On Friday Morning, September 16, 1870,
Commencing at 10 o'clock. 9 3 11t

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.
Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.
Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.
For particulars see "Public Ledger."
N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

IN ST. LOUIS, MO.

AUCTION HOUSE OF
HARVEY & TYLER,
Nos. 119, 121, and 123, corner FIFTH and PINE Streets, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

We have a large and commodious Building erected by us expressly for the Auction and Commission business.
St. Louis is known to be the most reliable auction market in the West.
Cash advanced on Consignments.
Our Commissions from six to ten per cent.
We refer to the Bankers and Merchants of St. Louis, Mo. G. A. ENO,
No. 732 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
8 12fmw2m General Agent.

IN LOUISVILLE, KY

GEORGE W. ANDERSON, R. C. STUCKY,
THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
(Established 1826).
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Business strictly Commission. All auction sales exclusively for cash.
Consignments solicited for auction or private sales.
Regular auction sales of boots, shoes, and hats every Thursday.
Regular auction sales of dry goods, clothing, carpets notions, etc., every Wednesday and Thursday. [3 19 6m

FINANCIAL.

A LEGAL INVESTMENT

FOR

Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$2,000,000

OF THE

Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s

GENERAL MORTGAGE

Six Per Cent. Bonds

at 95

And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.

All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.

These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to

Jay Cooke & Co.,
E. W. Clark & Co.,
W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen,
C. & H. Borie. 9 1 1m*

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver and Government Bonds

At Closest Market Rates.

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 8 6

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

NOVEMBER COUPONS WANTED.

City Warrants

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

No. 50 South THIRD Street,

8 26 6 PHILADELPHIA.

ELLIOTT & DUNN

BANKERS

No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26 6

SILVER

FOR SALE.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 20 South THIRD Street.

4 8 PHILADELPHIA.

203 203

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
FORMERLY Smith, Randolph & Co. PHILA. & N.Y.
Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York.
Dealers in U.S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges, issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany, and Letters of Credit, available throughout Europe.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,
Sept. 13, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, will include:—
RIDGE AVENUE, N. W. corner Twenty-first—Brick Mill and large Lot.
TWENTY-SECOND, below Chesnut—Valuable Lot.
TWENTY-THIRD, below Chesnut—Valuable Lot.
TASKER, east of Eighth—Building Lot.
ANTHONY, west of Seventh street—2 Building Lots.
SECOND, FOURTH, McKEAN, and MOYAMENSING and SNYDER Avenues—Square of Ground.
PENN SQUARE, No. 3 Merrick street—Modern Residence.
MAIN Street, No. 5746—Mount Airy Country Place.
TWELFTH (South), No. 1713—Genteel Dwelling.
FRONT (South), Nos. 1515, 1517, 1519—Brick Buildings and large Lot.
FRANKFORD ROAD, S. E. corner Frankford Creek—Stone Machine Shop, Foundry, Mansion, and large Lot.
SECOND (North), No. 218—Business Stand, 25½ feet front.
CHESNUT, No. 3323—Modern Residence.
THIRD (South), No. 731—Brick Dwelling.
FORTY-EIGHTH, above Haverford—4 brick Cottages.
HAMILTON, east and west of Sixty-second street—14 brick Cottages.
MARKET, No. 3514—Store and Dwelling.
THIRTY-SEVENTH, above Locust—Modern Residence.
WOOD, No. 1320—Four-story brick Dwelling.
MONROE, No. 230—Brick Dwelling.
SOUTH, No. 1719—Store and Dwelling.
150 shares Delaware Avenue Market Co.
125 shares Central National Bank.
200 shares Charleston Mining and Manf'g Co.
101 shares Central Transportation Co.
6 shares Bank of North America.
500 shares McClintockville Petroleum Co.
5 shares West Jersey Railroad.
50 shares Enterprise Insurance Co.
Lot 130, section C, Glenwood Cemetery.
1 share Philadelphia Library Co.
100 shares Commonwealth National Bank.
6 shares Western National Bank.
4 shares Continental Hotel Co.
5 shares Kensington National Bank.
1 share Academy of Fine Arts.
Catalogues now ready. [9 9 3t
On Tuesday,
September 13, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange, will be sold, by order of Assignee, 100 shares McClintockville Petroleum company, and $30 Delaware Mutual Insurance Co. scrip. [9 3 8t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale No. 1110 Chesnut street.
NOTICE TO THE TRADE.
50 LARGE CRATES AND PACKAGES OF TRENTON WHITE GRANITE and C. C. WARE.
On Monday Morning,
Sept. 12th, at 10 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold without reserve, a very large assortment of Trenton white granite and C. C. ware, in open lots, comprising the contents of 50 large crates and packages.
Catalogues ready on Friday. 9 9 2t

Special sale of
ELEGANT SILVER PLATED WARE AND TABLE CUTLERY.
On Tuesday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold for account of a manufacturer, a large assortment of elegant plated ware, of the newest patterns, comprising tea sets, waiters, dinner and breakfast castors, cake baskets, wine castors, ice pitchers, tureens, butter dishes, pickle castors, forks and spoons of all kinds; fine table cutlery, etc. 9 10 2t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning, [9 6 5t
Sept. 12, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.
ALSO,
SPECIAL AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF 1500 CARTONS RIBCONS,
by order of Messrs. Kutter, Luckemeyer & Co., the importation of Messrs. Soleliac Freres.
ALSO, [9 9 2t
150 PIECES MILLINERY VELVETS,
By order of Messrs. Kutter, Luckemeyer & Co.

SALE OF 2000 CASES, BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
September 13, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 9 7 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning, [9 9 5t
September 15, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit.

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.,
On Friday Morning,
Sept. 16, at 11 o'clock, on 4 months' credit, about 300 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, oil cloths, rugs, etc. 9 10 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 704 Chesnut st., rear entrance from Minor.

CHANGE OF DAY.
Our Regular Weekly Sales at the Auction Rooms will hereafter be held
EVERY MONDAY.

Sale at the Auction Rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street,
VERY SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HANDSOME PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS, FINE FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, BOOK-CASES, MATTRESSES, BEDDING, CHINA AND GLASSWARE, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
Sept. 12, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street, by catalogue, a large and excellent assortment of superior Household Furniture.
STEAM ENGINE.
Small steam engine and other machinery. 1t

Sale at No. 2116 Green street.
SUPERIOR WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, MATTRESSES AND BEDDING, CHINA AND GLASSWARE, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,
September 14, at 10 o'clock, at No. 2116 Green street, above Twenty-first, by catalogue, the entire superior household furniture. 9 8 6t

EXTENSIVE SALES.
CHOICE COLLECTION OF
FINE MODERN OIL PAINTINGS
AT AUCTION,
On Thursday and Friday, September 15 and 16, Morning at 10 and Evening at 7½,
At the Auction Rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street,
WE WILL SELL WITHOUT RESERVE,
A SELECTION
OF
ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE FINE MODERN OIL PAINTINGS,
All Elegantly Mounted
IN RICH GOLD GILT FRAMES.
The collection of paintings embraces specimens by well-known artists of Europe and America.
THE SUBJECTS
are Landscapes, Marines, Cattle, Fruit, Game, Figures, Views from Nature, Scriptural Pieces, etc.
Will be on exhibition Tuesday and Wednesday, day and evening. 9 8 8t

TRADE SALE OF POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY, HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE, AND OTHER GOODS.
On Thursday and Friday,
September 15 and 16, at 10 o'clock, at the Trade Salesrooms, No. 704 Chesnut street, by catalogue, an extensive assortment of hardware and cutlery, including heavy and shelf hardware, fine grades of table and pocket cutlery, Wade & Butcher cutlery, ivory and other table cutlery, plated ware, tea trays, shovels, tacks, Britannia ware, and other goods suited to this trade.
Catalogues ready day previous to sale. 9 9 6t

Sale on the Premises, No. 1215 Green street.
SUPERIOR MODERN RESIDENCE AND FURNITURE.
On Tuesday Morning,
September 20, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, will be sold that very superior and well-built three-story brick residence, with attics and three-story brick back buildings and lot of ground, 17 feet front and 81 feet deep situate on the north side of Green street, west of Twelfth street, No. 1215. The residence is in excellent order, and has every modern improvement and convenience. Full description in handbills now ready at the auction rooms.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ELEGANT PIANO-FORTE, FINE CARPETS, ETC.
Immediately after the sale of the residence, the superior household furniture, suit of walnut and hair-cloth parlor furniture, elegant rosewood piano-forte, made by Albrecht, Reikes & Schmidt; fine English Brussels and other carpets, china and glassware, sideboard, fine oil paintings and engravings, oil cloths, kitchen utensils, etc. 9 9 9t

JOSEPH PENNEY
AUCTIONEER,
No. 1307 CHESNUT STREET. (6 28 tf

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

An Extensive Carpet Manufactory in Ruins—Loss Over $100,000—The Insurances—Spontaneous Combustion.

The extensive carpet manufactory establishment situated on the N. E. corner of Jasper and York streets, in the Nineteenth ward, owned and occupied by James Bromley & Brothers, was totally destroyed by fire shortly after 5 o'clock this morning. The main structure was, including a basement, four stories in height, to which there was a two-story attachment used as a drying house, in which the boilers were located. Still in the rear was a one-story dye-house. The building occupied a space of 57 by 150 feet, and its construction cost $22,000.

The basement was used for the storage of wool and undyed yarns. On the first floor were the office, sample-room, and card-room. The second floor was devoted to spinning and picking machines. On the third floor were a number of looms, warping mills, spooling frames, and a quantity of dyed yarns. The fourth floor was the main weaving apartment, containing some 90 looms.

It is now the height of the season, and the factory was in full operation. The stock was very heavy, it being the intention of the firm to start night as well as day work next week. As it was there were 150 hands who have been thrown out of employment.

Of the main building nothing but the walls remain, and of the drying-house the first floor was saved and the dye-house escaped the fire. There seems to be no doubt that the fire originated from spontaneous combustion. The watchman, after daylight, fires up the boilers and gets up steam for the engineer, who arrives shortly before 7 o'clock. He had done this work this morning, and gone to do some sweeping in the office. On returning to the drying-room he discovered the contents, jute yarns hanging on poles, all in flames. Jute being of a decidedly inflammable nature, the flames soon spread through the roof, and then they communicated with the main building through the windows on the north side. Several of the workmen, at the time of the discovery of the flames, were at their looms, and a hurried exit saved them their lives.

In addition to the immense quantities of stock in the process of manufacture destroyed the firm lose 10,000 yards of carpets which were ready for shipment and 5000 yards which were in the looms.

The firm estimate their loss at above $100,000, as follows:—On buildings, $22,000; machinery, $30,000; and stock, $50,000.

The insurance reaches $75,000, divided among the following companies:—

North America of Philadelphia, $5000; Royal of Liverpool, $5000; Lycoming Mutual, $5000; Home of New York, $5000, Phœnix of Hartford, $5000; Ætna of Hartford, Connecticut, $10,000; Fulton of New York, $5000; North British and Mercantile, $10,000; Excelsior of New York, $5000; Massachusetts of Providence, R. I., $5000; Pacific of San Francisco, $5000; Hartford of Hartford, Conn., $5000; and Home of New Haven, $5000.

AUDITORS APPOINTED.—The Orphans' Court of this city have appointed the following-named auditors in the estates named:—

James Duval Rodney, Esq., estate of Margaret Curran.

Washington L. Baden, Esq., estate of William K. Simpson.

Henry C. Terry, Esq., estate of Joseph S. Van Kirk.

J. E. Carpenter, Esq., estate of Ann Phillips.

Joseph A. Clay, Esq., estate of Andrew C. Barclay.

Joshua T. Owen, Esq., estate of George M. Everly.

A. V. Zane, Esq., estate of Aaron W. Emery.

C. F. Erichson, Esq., estate of George Hood.

B. Sharkey, Esq., estate of Ann Murphy.

Thomas Hart, Jr., Esq., estate of Garrick Mallery, Jr.

B. G. Mann, Jr., Esq., estate of William W. Flaherty.

William L. Dennis, Esq., estate of Phinas Hough.

William L. Dennis, Esq., estate of Huldah A. Stone.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The autumnal exhibition of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society will open in the hall of the society on Tuesday next. The display this year promises to be more grand and beautiful than anything which has before been gotten up by the organization. A special effort has been made, and there is little doubt but that the effort will be crowned with success. The exhibition will be open from Tuesday to Friday inclusive, and will consist of fruits, flowers, boquets, designs and vegetables. A series of promenade concerts will also be given, the musicians who furnish the music being themselves invisible within a romantic bower of plants. The schedule of premiums is very large, and the articles covered by the list embrace nearly all varieties of fruits, flowers, and vegetables. Articles for competition for premiums must be exhibited by 12 o'clock on Tuesday.

LARGE RELIGIOUS PROCESSION.—A large procession will take place to-morrow afternoon, in honor of the laying of the corner stone of the new Roman Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception, to be erected at Front and Canal streets. Some twenty or more religious associations, headed by bands of music, will unite in the festivities. The following route has been selected: Up Front to Girard avenue, thence to Fifth, thence to Brown, to Front, up Front to Laurel, there to receive the Rt. Rev. Bishops and Rev. Clergy, thence to Church. Daniel Nolen has been selected as Chief Marshal. Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia, will lay the corner stone. Bishop Shannahan, of Ohio, and a large number of the clergy will assist him. The sermon will be preached by Bishop Wood.

A SUSPICIOUS CASE.—On Thursday night one Henry O'Neill, residing No. 1414 Belgrade street, died at the Episcopal Hospital, from injuries alleged to have been received from the kick of a horse. Deputy Coroner Sees, on being notified, made an examination of the matter. At first he was told that O'Neill had been kicked at the stable of John Gallagher, on Edgemont street, but on inquiring there this was discovered untrue. It was then rumored that the deceased and his wife had been engaged in a quarrel and fight on Tuesday night, during which Henry's head came in contact with the stove. In order to get at the truth of the case, an inquest will be held this afternoon.

THE AZTEC CLUB.—This organization, which was formed in the City of Mexico on its capture, from the officers of the United States Army, will meet at 12 o'clock M., on next Wednesday, at the Astor House, in the city of New York, and immediately adjourn to this city, where they will dine with Major-General Robert Patterson. Among the members are Generals Grant, McClellan, Hagner, Barry, Patterson, and many others whose names stand foremost on the brightest pages of history. Their number is, however, gradually dwindling away, and the brilliant achievements of the war with Mexico then will only live in the records of the past.

NOTARIAL.—Governor Geary appointed, on last Thursday, Charles Whetham as a Notary Public in this city. This makes about seven hundred of these ornamental but unprofitable servants his Excellency has commissioned. The cost of a Notary's commission is twenty-five dollars, to be paid by some hocus-pocus known only to the recipient in the Recorder of Deeds' office, who records the bond which is required in the penal sum of $20,000 by two sufficient securities, to be approved of by two of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

APPLICATIONS FOR $300 ALLOWANCE.—The following-named ladies have filed petitions in the Orphans' Court of this city and county for allowance of $300 each in personal estate selected to be retained under the act of Assembly of April 14, 1851, and its supplements, and the hearing of the cases has been fixed for Saturday, September 24:—

Mrs. Elizabeth L. Grant, widow of George Grant.

Mrs. Caroline Lewars, widow of Charles Lewars.

Mrs. Mary Bingham, widow of John Bingham.

MORE UNFORTUNATES WHO HAVE DREAMPT OF HEAVEN.—In addition to the list of unfortunate matrimonial alliances recorded yesterday, at the next term of Court, commencing Monday, Sept. 19, applications for divorce will be presented by Mrs. Mary Taylor vs. Thomas A. Taylor; Mrs. Mary Genth vs. Frederick Genth, Jr.; Elizabeth Williams vs. John S. Williams; Emma M. Schoetz vs. Samuel H. Schoetz; J. Bohn vs. Mrs. Emma Bohn as coming up among the cases deferred from previous terms of Court.

THE PUBLIC BATHERS.—The Superintendents of the public bath-houses returned the following this morning as the number who had availed themselves of the bathing institutions on the Delaware and Schuylkill:—

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
Almond street	205	36	1925	262
Wire Bridge	1097	266	2601	490
South street	813	197	1865	395

ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN.—John McDonald was arrested at Tenth and Washington streets last night for disorderly conduct by Policeman McKnight. On the way to the lockup John assaulted the officer of the law, and for this he was held to answer by Alderman Bonsall.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE FOR THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.—Mr. J. H. Tharp, a student at law in the office of E. H. Tharp, Esq., will apply for admission to practice in the District Court and Court of Common Pleas for this city and county at the next meeting of the Board of Examiners.

WHERE ARE THE POLICE?—Last night, about a quarter past 12 o'clock, there was not a single policeman to be discovered on Chesnut street between Third and Eleventh streets. These may be denominated dead beats, we presume.

GRATIS.—Rev. Dr. Saunders solicits clergymen to send their sons of any age to Courtland Sanders College, free of charge for tuition.

THE COAL TRADE.

The State of the Trade—Dissatisfaction with the August Rate of Wages—Quotations, Etc.

The state of the trade during the past week has been unsettled. The prices remain about the same, but there have been decided symptoms of weakness. In New York a good market is reported. The rates of freights on coastwise vessels have been tending downward. Barges were in good demand and their rates are steady.

The disagreement between the Schuylkill operators and men on account of the August award of wages still continues.

It seems that the men, being misinformed by their leaders or by injudicious firms, had not expected any reduction, and consequently there is great dissatisfaction. A stoppage on Monday is talked of, but will probably amount to nothing. If, however, it should be necessary to further reduce in the September rate, which is probable, trouble may be again expected. The men are satisfied with the existing rule when the rates are over $3, but think it is a very poor one when the price is lower. The men also say that the late award was made in an irregular and unfair manner, in regard to choosing the representative firms from an examination of whose business the rate was to be reckoned. In reply to a request from the officers of the W. B. A. that the question of rate for the August should be reopened, the committee of the Anthracite Board of Trade have written a letter of which the following is an abstract:—"We cannot see any just ground for any further discussion on that subject, it having been closed by each committee signing an agreement on the part of their respective associations. This agreement we hold to be binding on your part as a corporate association, as it is equally binding upon us, and cannot be broken without the consent of all the parties thereto.

"In relation to the point raised on the question on the advance and decline, requiring coal to fall or advance fully twenty-five cents in price before a reduction or advance of 8½ per cent. can be made, we have to say that your own committee suggested and agreed that the plan in force last year should govern the fixing of the rates this year. To this our committee assented, and these points were settled by unanimous consent of both committees.

"In reference to the point raised, that the selection of John Lucas & Co. was irregular, they not having shipped over 40,000 tons last year, we reply that the three collieries in which Mr. Lucas is interested shipped last year, according to Bannan's Coal Register, 40,985 tons. From this register the list was made up, from which your representatives selected three operators and our representatives two. Believing that list should be amended for the next month by adding thereon all parties capable of shipping over that rate this year, you and Mr. Kendrick were appointed a committee to so amend this list, thus virtually agreeing to the list from which the selections were made for August. Should we agree to the statement of Messrs. Lucas & Co. being thrown out, we would of course have the choice of another, and as you distinctly stated that you knew of parties whose average for coal was less than that of Messrs. Lucas & Co., our selection, according to our right, of one of these parties, would leave the wages exactly as they now are, though the wages would be less.

"A violation of your contract with us at this time will result in a perfect loss of confidence in anything that may be done by your committee in the future, and can only prove disastrous.

"For the reasons given, we therefore decidedly decline reopening questions so fully and fairly discussed and unanimously agreed to by both committees."

This shows exactly how the matter stands. The question is not yet settled.

According to Saward's circular, the Schuylkill region to Thursday, Sept. 1st, was 768,191 tons behind its last year's business. To Saturday, August 27th, the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company were 998,669 tons ahead of their last year's production. The Pennsylvania Coal Company, 116,636 tons; the D. L. & W. R. R Company, 802,508 tons; the Lehigh Valley Railroad had carried 872,354 tons more; and the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad and Lehigh Canal, 222,576 tons. It is to make good this deficiency that the Reading Railroad Company think best to raise the tolls so heavily. It remains to be seen whether, with the present state of the market, a smaller advance and a still greater increased business would not make it up more quickly.

At Mauch Chunk the shipments by all routes, for the week, were 130,059·19 tons, against 130,106·11 tons for previous week, and 197,559·15 tons for corresponding week of 1869.

The following are the prices of coal by the cargo at Port Richmond for shipments east of Bordentown and south of Cape Henry—to other points rates are 40 cents per ton higher than the quotations:—

Schuylkill Red Ash, $4·75@4·90; do. Steamboat, $4·25@4·40; do. Broken, $4·50; do. Egg, $4·70@4·80; do. Stove, $4·70@4·80; do. Chestnut, $3·70@3·90. Shenandoah Broken, $4·50; do. Egg, $4·75; do. Stove, $4·75; do. Chestnut, $3·90.

The following are the current rates of freights from Port Richmond for the week ending Sept. 9:—

Bangor, $2·50; Portland, $2·50; Saco, $3·00; Wessasset, $3·00; Braintree, $2·75; Boston, $2·50@2·60; Chelsea, $2·60; Charlestown, $2·60; Cambridge, $2·70; Fall River, $2·75; Gloucester, $2·50; Haverhill, $2·75; Newburyport, $2·70; Rockport, $2·85; Salem, $2·50@2·60; Newport, $2·25; Providence, $2·25; Pawtucket and low, $2·25; Derby, $2·15@2·30; Middletown, $2·45; New Haven, $2; Brooklyn, $1·35@1·55; New York, $1·35@1·55; West Chester, $1·75; Williamsburg, $1·50; Hackensack, $1·75@1·50; Jersey City, $1·35@1·30; Georgetown, $1·25; Washington, $1·40; Alexandria, $1·50; Richmond, $1·75.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon today was 281, being a decrease of 39 from those of last week, and an increase of 10 over the corresponding period of last year. Of these, 152 were adults; 149 were minors; 221 were born in the United States; 44 were foreign; 21 were people of color; and 14 were from the country. Of this number, 34 died of consumption of the lungs; 3 of disease of the heart; 24 of marasmus; 9 of old age; 4 of typhoid fever; 12 of convulsions; 5 of scarlet fever; 4 of inflammation of the lungs; 5 of congestion of the brain; 1 of relapsing fever; 15 of debility; and 30 of cholera infantum.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		Wards.	
First	14	Sixteenth	5
Second	8	Seventeenth	8
Third	4	Eighteenth	11
Fourth	13	Nineteenth	24
Fifth	16	Twentieth	21
Sixth	1	Twenty-first	6
Seventh	13	Twenty-second	4
Eighth	10	Twenty-third	8
Ninth	2	Twenty-fourth	7
Tenth	7	Twenth-fifth	11
Eleventh	4	Twenth-sixth	16
Twelfth	5	Twenty-seventh	13
Thirteenth	7	Twenty-eighth	4
Fourteenth	5	Unknown	14
Fifteenth	20		
Total			281

ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN.—About three weeks ago Major Harrison S. DeSilver, Brigade Inspector of the 4th Brigade, 1st Division, P. S. G., while holding his horse after an afternoon drive, was injured by the animal, which suddenly became frightened, and rearing fell upon him causing a compound fracture of the ankle. Mr. Desilver was removed into the house of a friend in the immediate neighborhood of the sad affair, and his friends have since been hopeful of his recovery, but last night he died. He was much beloved for his many genial and manly traits of character by a large circle of friends. He was a member of a well-known Philadelphia family, and amassed a large fortune in mercantile operations in China while yet a young man and returned to his native city to enjoy it.

Mr. Desilver commenced business in the West, and at the age of twenty-two he went to Hong Kong, China, where, with his brother, the late Robert P. Desilver, he established the well-known house of Desilver & Co. Deceased was a prominent member of the 1st City Troop, and held the office of President of the Union Club.

RUNAWAY AND INJURED.—Last evening, while on the way from the races, a double team, attached to a carriage containing J. J. Williams, wife, and two sisters, became frightened on Twelfth street, above Lombard, and started off at right angles, overturning the vehicle and throwing out the occupants. One of the horses came in contact with a tree, and received so severe an injury that he died shortly afterwards. Mr. Williams and one of his sisters were badly injured.

CANDIDATE NOT WITHDRAWN.—An item was published in THE TELEGRAPH of the 8th instant, stating that the Republican candidate of the Third Representative district, Mr. William Kelley, had withdrawn from the canvass. Mr. Kelley states over his signature that he has had no such intention, and having allowed his name to be used, will remain a candidate until the matter shall have been decided in October.

A WIFE BEATER.—William Kane, a resident of Spafford street, last night beat his wife with his fist, but finding that that made no impression on her head, hicked up a brick and used it until he was compelled to desist by the neighbors. Alderman Collins sent him below.

From the Public Record, Sept. 7.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETIES.—The French wrestlers made their first appearance at this popular establishment on Monday evening. Their style of wrestling is artistic and unlike the movements incident to ordinary wrestlers. One feat performed by them astonishes all beholders. A loaded cannon, which requires half a dozen men to lift, is placed on the shoulders of one of the wrestlers; then it is fired off. The concussion is great, but the wrestler stands as firm as a rock. The dancing blondes and the Clinetop sisters are popular, and the same may be said of the entire troupe. By liberality and discrimination Mr. Fox won popularity, which he fully maintains. This establishment is jammed with people every evening.

THE SCHENKEL IMPERSONATOR IN CUSTODY.—An individual who is supposed to be the individual who impersonated John Schenkel on the recent occasion before Recorder Given, in going bail for the Navy Yard burglar, Edwin F. Landmann, *alias* Lyon, is now in custody, but no particulars can be obtained from the detectives, they stating that they have orders from Chief of Police Mulholland not to open their mouths to the reporters of the press with reference to any official business.

PHILADELPHIANS IN EUROPE.—The following Philadelphians were registered during the week ending August 24, at the office of Bowles, Brothers & Co., in Paris and London:—

Paris—Mr. and Mrs. James K. Kerr, L. Lefevre, Mrs. A. M. Hoopes, and Mrs. Waters.

London—Franklin Taylor and family, and H. H. St. John.

A NEW YORK MIDNIGHT MAIL.—General Bingham has succeeded in having established a midnight mail between this city and New York. It will commence on Monday next, and will be the means of having letters from this city delivered in New York city by the early mail carriers, instead of in the middle of the day, as heretofore.

DESERTED.—At 1 o'clock this morning a policeman of the Ninth district found a child, aged sixteen months, lying on the pavement at Nineteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue. All inquiries in the neighborhood failed to elicit any information of its parents, and it is supposed that it has been deserted by its mother.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Arrived, steamship Aleppo, from Liverpool.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....SEPTEMBER 10

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....66 | 11 A. M.....74 | 2 P. M.....78

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Ship Westmoreland, Heron, New Orleans, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamship Empire, Hunter, Richmond via Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamship Hunter, Harding, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamer Panther, Miller, Boston, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Steamer Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Bark Wasp, Davis, Gibraltar, for orders, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr John Truman, Gibbs, New Bedford, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Hazleton, Cummings, Taunton, do.
Schr E. G. Irwin, Johnson, Cambridgeport, do.
Schr Sophie Wilson, Walls, Weymouth, do.
Schr J. J. Little, Bateman, Plymouth, do.
Schr Jos. Maxfield, May, Quincy Point, do.
Schr C. G. Cranmer, Cranmer, Georgetown, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr Four Sisters, Lawes, Milford, do.
Schr Mary E. Simmons, Gandy, Georgetown, do.
Schr P. Boice, Adams, Washington, do.
Schr E. S. Conant, Gerrish, Wiscassett, do.
Schr E. West, Evans, Milford, do.
Schr S. G. Vaughn, Vaughn, Richmond, do.
Schr David Ames, Ames, Boston, do.
Schr Wm. M. Wilson, Wilson, Washington, do.
Schr W. W. Marcy, Blackman, do. do.
Schr Rhoda Holmes, Bragg, Boston, do.
Schr R. RR. No. 46, Davis, Richmond, do.
Schr Geo. Twibill, Smith, Fortress Monroe, do.
Schr Martha M. Davis, Robinson, Smyrna, do.
Schr Margaret Ann, Creighton, Wilmington, do.
Schr James Martin, Baker, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr E. B. Shaw, Shaw, do. do.
Schr J. H. Huddell, Jr., Sharp, do. do.
Schr John Shay, Fisher, do. do.
Schr A. Richardson, Plummer, do. do.
Schr D. Gifford, Jerrold, do. do.
Schr R. W. Buddell, Malvy, Marblehead, do.
Schr S. L. Burns, Crosby, Charlestown, do.
Schr Albert Field, Pettit, East Greenwich, do.
Schr A. G. Buckley, Buckley, Salem, do.
Schr Rescue, Kelly, Cambridge, do.
Schr M. E. Femerick, Dasey, Cambridgeport, do.
Schr Hattie Dodge, Freeman, Charlestown, do.
Schr Enterprise, Philbrook, Milton, do.
Schr Isaac Rich, Crowell, Boston, Walter Donaldson & Co.
Schr Flora, Smith, Medford, do.
Schr S. J. Bright, Shaw, Chelsea, do.
Schr Stephen Morris, Seaman, Boston, do.
Schr Martha Nichols, Nichols, Cambridge, do.
Schr J. P. Sheddon, McCall, Washington, do.
Schr Campbell, Smith, Cambridge, do.
Schr Congress, York, Salem, do.
Schr Susan, Sherman, Saugus, do.
Schr David Collins, Townsend, Portland, Repplier, Gordon & Co.
Schr J. S. Hewitt, Foster, East Cambridge, do.
Schr W. S. Doughten, Tatem, Georgetown, do.
Schr J. Baker, Reed, Salem, Mass., do.
Schr Mary Haley, Haley, Richmond, Va., do.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer New York, Jones, from Georgetown and Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 18 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Brig Emily, Brown, 5 days from St. Marys, Ga., with lumber to Souder & Adams—vessel to Knight & Sons.
Brig John Welsh, Jr., Vanselow, 10 days from Sagua, with sugar to Geo. C. Carson & Co.
Schr Mary L. Vankirk, Walker, from Quincy Point, with stone.
Schr Creole, Baker, from Gardiner, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Sarah A. Reed, Reed, 5 days from Boston, with granite to Barker & Bro.
Schr T. Tasker, Allen, from Gardiner, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr W. F. Garrison, Morris, from Kennebec, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr James Baymore, Bridge, from Boston, with ice to Carpenter Ice Co.
Schr Gustie Wilson, Lincoln, from Boston, with fish.
Schr Ocean Wave, Bryant, from Gloucester, with mdse.
Schr N. H. Gould, Crowell, from Boston, with fish.
Schr Daniel Field, Maxwell, from Plymouth.
Schr Wm. Kennedy, Andrews, from Baltimore.
Schr Charm, Studley, from Boston, with mdse.
Schr J. Ponder, Jr., Brown, from Boston.
Schr Grey Eagle, Friel, from Baltimore.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Sept. 10.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

J. A. McConkey and Daniel Herr, with lumber, for Jersey City.

Dhawalaghiri, with lumber, to A. H. McIlvain.

Delilah, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

R. M. Forsman, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.

F. W. Buer, with lumber to Dodge & Co.

Del. and Hudson, with coal, for Chesapeake City.

PRUSSIAN BLUE—THE NEW NOTE PAPER.
DREKA,
CARD ENGRAVER AND STATIONER,
6 31 tuths No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

GLASS FACTORY FOR SALE OR TO LET, YORK and THOMPSON Streets, Kensington. Apply on the premises, or to No. 250 S. SIXTH Street. 11*

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS ENGRAVED AND PRINTED IN THE LATEST STYLE.
VISITING CARDS. VISITING CARDS.
One Quire French Paper with Envelopes to match, in a neat box, stamped, only 30 cents.
JOHN LINERD,
6 29wsm 9m8p No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

THE GREAT WEDDING CARD DEPOT.
WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS,
The latest Novelties for the season.
Call and examine samples. Prices reasonable.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
No. 913 ARCH Street.

COLONNADE HOTEL,
FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, is now ready for permanent or transient guests.

THIRD EDITION

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

Weekly Customs Receipts.

New National Banks.

Heavy Specie Shipments.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Wholesale Dealers' Tax.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue has reversed the recent ruling respecting the sales of wholesale dealers. It is now held that such sales are included among those exempted by section two of the act of July 14, 1870, and that those made after the 30th instant are not to be taxed. Sales of leaf tobacco, manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, foreign and domestic distilled spirits and wines continue to be liable after that date.

Tobacco and the Revenue.

The acting Commissioner decides that every cutting machine used in manufacturing tobacco, whether worked by hand or any other kind of power, must be bonded by the manufacturer in $3000, under section 63, act of July 20, 1868. He also instructs manufacturers that tobacco kegs must be so made as to leave sufficient space between the hoops round the centre of the kegs as to admit attaching the stamps prescribed by regulations, series five, number eight.

They may, to accomplish this, use thicker hoops and less of them in number. With the knowledge of frauds perpetrated on the revenue by using stamped heads, the bureau will not consent to the stamping of any kind of wooden package, as a rule, on the heads.

New National Banks.

The following applications for national banks have been granted during the week ending today by the Comptroller of the Currency:—

A. J. Brown and others, at Hastings, Michigan; Benjamin H. Wilson and others, Marshall, Missouri; Z. T. Smith and others, Eminence, Kentucky; T. C. Pound and others, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin; J. C. Simonson, Holly, Michigan; R. E. Atkinson, Port Huron, Michigan.

The following were organized during the week:—Farmers' National Bank of Stanford, Kentucky; capital, $100,000; paid in capital, $50,000; J. H. Shanks, President; J. B. Ousley, Cashier. Monmouth National Bank of Monmouth, Illinois; capital, $100,000; paid in capital, $50,000; A. C. Harding, President; W. F. Wiley, Cashier.

The Customs Receipts

for the week ending September 3, inclusive, are as follows:—New York, $7,002,650; Boston, $529,379; Baltimore, $201,801; Philadelphia, $202,123. Total, $7,935,958.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Simmons Female College.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—$1,400,000 is the amount donated by the late John Simmons to establish an institute, to be called the Simmons Female College, for the purpose of giving females a thorough practical education in medicine, music, drawing, designing, telegraphing, and other branches of art, science, and industry calculated to enable the scholars to acquire an independent livelihood.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 10.—Cotton firm at 19½c. Flour dull and declined 25c. Howard Street superfine, $5·25@5·75; do. extra, $5·75@6·75; do. family, $7@8; City Mills superfine, $5·25@5·50; do. extra, $5·75@7; do. family, $7·25@9·25; Western superfine, $5·25@5·50; do. extra, $5·75@6·25; do. family, $6·75@7·25. Wheat heavy; sales of Maryland amber at $1·45@1·60; good to prime Maryland red at $1·25@1·40; common, $1@1·20; white wheat, $1·40@1·65; Western winter, $1·25@1·26. Corn—white scarce and higher; sales at 88@90c.; yellow in light demand at 88c.; Western nominally 80@85c.; no sales. Oats 50@52c. Rye 65@85c. Mess pork quiet at $9. Bacon active; rib sides, 17½@17¾c.; clear do., 18c.; shoulders, 15½c.; hams, 25@26c. Lard quiet at 17c. Whisky quiet at 91@92c.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Cotton active and firm; sales of 500 bales middling uplands at 19¾c.; middling Orleans, 20¾c. Flour steady; sales of 7500 barrels State at $4·70@5·60; Ohio at $5@6 10; Western at $4·70@6; Southern at $5·15@8. Wheat firmer; sales of 40,000 bushels No. 2 spring at $1·01@1·07; winter red Western at $1·26; white Michigan at $1·40. Corn advanced 1c.; sales of 38,000 bushels mixed Western at 80@81c. Oats firmer; sales of 26,000 bushels State at 48@51c.; Western at 46@47c. Beef steady. Pork active; new mess, $26·75@27; prime mess, $23·50@25·50. Lard steady; steam, 15¾@16; kettle, 16¼@16¾c. Whisky dull at 89c.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Detective Belligerent and Editor in Trouble.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

Our readers will recollect the fact of Colonel Enoch Greene, of the *Sunday Transcript*, being met in the street last Monday by Detective Joshua Taggart and being threatened by him. Of course Mr. Taggart was arrested on complaint of Colonel Greene, and Alderman Dougherty bound him over in the sum of $500 to keep the peace until next month.

Colonel Greene deemed this amount insufficient for his personal safety, and therefore this morning moved the Court to increase it. Mr. Taggart appeared in response to the notice of this motion. Colonel Greene narrated to the Court the circumstances of Mr. Taggart accosting him in the street, using the most abusive language, and telling him to prepare himself, for he would surely kill him.

A number of witnesses testified to the same matter.

Mr. Taggart admitted the whole thing in open court. He said Colonel Greene had endeavored to blacken his character in his paper, and he threatened to kill him if the libel was repeated.

Colonel Greene denied that the threat was accompanied by any such qualification, but asserted that it was absolute.

The Judge condemned the course adopted by Mr. Taggart to redress a supposed wrong, and increased the security to the sum of $3000.

1870.

WAR'S DOINGS.

Important to Dry Goods Buyers.

Owing to the unfortunate state of affairs on the Continent of Europe, there is a moral certainty of ALL EUROPEAN GOODS being advanced in price; in fact, already importers of SILKS are asking a large percentage over last season's prices, and goods are scarce at that. We have quite a good stock on hand of

Silks, Shawls, and Dress Goods,

Which we propose FOR THE PRESENT to sell at old prices, not putting on one cent advance. Also,

FRENCH AND LLAMA LACES,

Which it will pay well to buy now at old prices, even to keep for next summer. Also,

BLACK CRAPES AND CRAPE VEILS, and BLACK ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, and DELAINES, and KID GLOVES, CORSETS, and LINEN GOODS.

We would advise our friends to lay in their stock of the above goods for family use.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Established in 1853.

CLOTHING.

The Fall Fall Fall Fall

Of Louis Napoleon, late Emperor of the French, will not affect

THE FALL TRADE
AT THE
GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON.

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